THE ANNUAL

OF THE

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

F. C. Penrose, *del.* 1886. O. Lacour, *sc.*

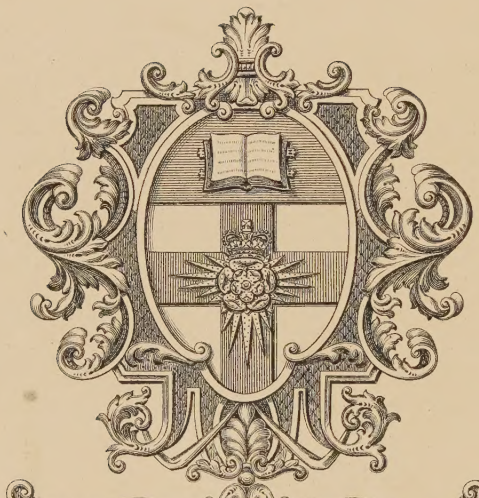
No. I.

SESSION 1894–5

PRINTED FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS

P.S.I

63 Periodicals [British School]



SHL
WITHDRAWN

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/annual-of-the-british-school-at-athens_1894-1895_1

British School at Athens.

THIS School is designed to give British Students of Greek Archæology and Art the opportunity of pursuing their researches in Greece itself, with command of the means which the recent great advances of the science have rendered indispensable.

Athens is every year becoming more and more the centre of the archæological world. The concentration in the museums there of the numerous and most important discoveries on Greek soil of the last few years has made a personal knowledge of them indispensable to a proper training; they may almost be said to hold a monopoly of the materials for the investigation of prehistoric and early archaic Art. The architecture of Greece can nowhere else be studied to such advantage.

The student requires two auxiliaries when working in Athens—firstly, the command of an adequate library; and secondly, the advice of a trained archæologist residing on the spot, and following the rapid advances of new discovery and the rearrangement of old materials, which often render guides and handbooks almost obsolete as soon as they are published.

These advantages have for many years been enjoyed by French and German, and more recently by American, archæologists, through the Schools which they have established. It is not too much to say that by means of these institutions alone other nations have been able to carry out the researches in Olympia, Delos, and elsewhere, which quite throw into the shade any similar work done by Englishmen since Sir C. T. Newton's famous researches at Halicarnassus thirty years ago. The excavations carried out in Cyprus and in Greece by the British School during the past nine Sessions are an encouraging proof of the work that may be done in the future if the School is adequately supported.

Any students who bring satisfactory testimonials of their qualifications are admitted to enjoy the use of the library of the School and the advice of the Director free of charge. The conditions imposed are that they shall make a serious and systematic study of some branch of Greek archæology, history, or philology, residing for the purpose not less than three months at Athens (or elsewhere in Greek lands); and that they shall at the end of the session give the Director a report of the work which they have done. Such reports become the property of the Committee of the School, for publication or otherwise as they may think fit. Applications from intending students should be made to the Hon. Sec., G. A. MACMILLAN, Esq., 29, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London. Mr. MACMILLAN will also be happy to supply any further information.

The present income of the School (if the grant of £500 promised by the Government be included) is about £1,200 a year, of which a considerable part is secured for five years from this date. Substantial aid is still, however, needed to maintain the School in a permanent state of efficiency. Donations or annual subscriptions will be gladly received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer, WALTER LEAF, Esq., 6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

November, 1895.

THE ANNUAL

OF THE

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

F. C. Penrose, *del.* 1886. O. Lacour, *sc.*

No. I.

SESSION 1894–5

PRINTED FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS

2,502

SHL
LONDIN
UNIV.
WITHDRAWN

THE ANNUAL

OF THE

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

SESSION 1894—5.

COMPRISING

THE REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,

AND OF

MEETINGS OF SUBSCRIBERS,

TOGETHER WITH A

SELECTION FROM PAPERS READ AT THE SCHOOL,

AND OTHER COGNATE MATTER.

MANAGING COMMITTEE, 1895—1896.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D.
Professor Jebb, Litt.D., LL.D., M.P. } *Trustees.*
Pandeli Ralli, Esq.

D. B. Monro, Esq., Provost of Oriel. Appointed by the University of Oxford.

Sidney Colvin, Esq. Appointed by the Hellenic Society.

Professor T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S.
Miss Jane E. Harrison.
William Loring, Esq.
J. Linton Myres, Esq.
Professor H. F. Pelham.
F. C. Penrose, Esq., F.R.S.
J. E. Sandys, Esq., Litt.D.
Professor Charles Waldstein, Litt.D.
} Appointed by the Subscribers.

Walter Leaf, Esq., Litt.D., *Hon. Treasurer*, 6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

George A. Macmillan, Esq., *Hon. Secretary*, 29, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Bankers.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., Lombard Street.

Director of the School 1895—1897.

Cecil Harcourt Smith, Esq., LL.D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Prefatory Note	vii
Memorial to the Treasury and List of Signatures	ix
Proceedings of Meeting at St. James's Palace, July 9th, 1895	1
Proceedings of Annual Meeting of Subscribers, July 17th, 1875	25
Balance Sheet	38
Donations and Subscriptions, 1894–5	40
List of Subscribers	42
List of Directors and of Students, 1894-5	46
Rules and Regulations of the School	49

PAPERS.

Archæology in Greece, 1894-5. By E. A. Gardner	55
Sir Charles Newton, K.C.B. By E. A. Gardner	67
St. Paul and the Areopagus. By Rev. A. F. Findlay	78
Criticism of Grundy's Platæa. By H. Awdry	90
Note on Marathon. By Prof. J. B. Bury	99
The Latest Discoveries at Hissarlik. By R. Carr Bosanquet	101
Note on the Two Temples at Rhamnus. By E. A. Gardner	110

PLATES.

I. The Plain of Marathon, from the Tumulus	111
II. Marathon: the Tumulus	113
III. The Temples at Rhamnus	115

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE first issue of this ANNUAL of the British School at Athens, containing not only the Report of the Managing Committee and the Proceedings of Meetings held in support of the School, but also certain supplementary matter, seems to call for a word of explanation. It has, for some time past, been felt that Subscribers to the School ought to receive some more adequate return for their subscription than the Reports previously issued. The same kind of matter is here set forth in more attractive form, while the papers which follow either present an account of researches recently carried on in Greece by workers of various nationalities, or throw light on the work of individual archaeologists, or on special problems which can best be studied on Greek soil. The Committee are fortunate in having secured some valuable papers for their first number, and they will do their utmost to maintain the same standard in the future.

The year just ended marks a turning point in the history of the School, so that the moment is opportune for making a new departure in the publication of its proceedings. In the course of June a petition was presented to Her Majesty's Government in favour of an annual grant of £500 to the School, and the result was so far favourable that the grant has been promised for a period of five years, beginning in 1897. A few weeks later, on July 9th, a very successful meeting of the supporters of the School was held at St. James's Palace, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with the result that new subscriptions to the amount of some £375 have been promised, mostly for a period of five years, and donations have been received to the amount of £1,460. The Committee have thought it desirable to place on record in the following pages the text of the petition presented to Government, and a list of the individuals and public bodies whose assent led to its being so favourably received.

Several of the Papers which follow the Reports were read at meetings of the School; all, with the exception of the short note on Marathon by Professor Bury, are the work of its members. But it must not be supposed that what is here given represents the whole of the work done by students. The *Journal of Hellenic Studies* has always been glad to welcome contributions from past and present members of the School, and two important Papers, "On some Ancient Routes in the Peloponnese," by Mr. William Loring, and on "A Fourth Century Head in the Central Museum, Athens," by Mr. E. F. Benson, appeared in the first part of Volume XV., the last number issued. It is intended that these more elaborate papers shall still find a place in that periodical, while the School *Annual* may give an opportunity for publishing more popular accounts of travel and research, or preliminary statements of problems which may be dealt with more fully hereafter. The two periodicals, therefore, will supplement one another, without any thought of rivalry between institutions whose interests are obviously identical.

MEMORIAL

Presented simultaneously to the First Lord of the Treasury and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, June, 1895.

We, the undersigned, desire to express our conviction that the British School at Athens has already done excellent work, and that its establishment upon a sound financial basis is of vital consequence to research in all branches of classical study. Athens is every year becoming more and more the centre of the archaeological world. The concentration in the Museums there of the numerous and highly important discoveries made of late years in Greece, has made personal study in Athens indispensable to a complete training. These Museums contain an unequalled collection of materials for the investigation of prehistoric and early archaic Art. The architecture of Greece in all its periods can nowhere else be studied to such advantage. In the department of Christian antiquities, moreover, the student may find in Athens and elsewhere in Greece valuable openings for research.

For those who intend to take up archaeological work on Greek soil, it is obvious that the presence of a competent Director to guide the Student, and access to a good archaeological library, such as the British School has already acquired by gift and purchase, are absolutely essential. It is also clear that for those who, without any desire to become professed archaeologists, are qualifying themselves for educational work in our Universities and Public Schools, a season or two spent at Athens, with the advantages offered by the School, must be of permanent value.

That other nations recognise the importance of maintaining such a centre of work on Greek soil, is evident from the fact that German and French institutes, amply supported by State endowments, have flourished at Athens for many years. The Americans also have a very

successful School, which enjoys an income of £1,400 a year, contributed by sixteen Universities and Colleges.

It can hardly be the wish of Englishmen that the British School at Athens should be less efficient than the other foreign institutes, still less that, after nine years of good work, carried on with limited resources, the School should be closed for want of adequate financial support. And yet, with a precarious income of less than £500 a year, it cannot be said that this contingency is beyond the reach of probability.

It may be thought that the School might fairly expect support from the Universities, and, as a matter of fact, the University of Oxford has hitherto contributed the sum of £100 a year to its maintenance. It is, however, only too well known that the prevailing agricultural depression has of late years seriously crippled the resources of both our great English Universities as well as of individual colleges, so that it is practically impossible for them to offer such support as they would undoubtedly desire to such an institution as the School at Athens. The smaller Universities, University Colleges, and the Public Schools have no funds at their disposal for outside purposes.

The effort to raise an adequate endowment by private subscription having failed of success, we, as representatives of the leading learned bodies and educational institutions in the United Kingdom, or as interested on general grounds in the progress of classical research, venture to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the claims of the British School at Athens to direct endowment by the State. If precedent is needed, it may be found in the annual grants recently made to University Colleges and to the Biological Laboratory at Plymouth, which bears to the study of Natural Science the same relation as the School at Athens bears to Classical Study. If an annual grant of £500 could be made to the School, the remainder of the income necessary to maintain it in a state of efficiency would no doubt be forthcoming from private sources. We confidently commend the case to your Lordship's most favourable consideration.

THE following signatures were appended to the Memorial in favour of a Government Grant to the British School at Athens, presented to the Treasury in June, 1895:—

Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.
Count Gleichen.
Countess Feodora Gleichen.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Her Grace the Duchess of Cleveland.
His Grace the Duke of St. Albans.
His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Bute, K.T.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham.
Lord Frederic Hamilton, M.P.
Major-General Lord William F. Seymour.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of London.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwell.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Manchester.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Rochester.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Hereford.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Stepney.
The Right Rev. Bishop Barry.
Lord Battersea.
Lord Egerton of Tatton.
Lord Farrer.
Lord Hillingdon.
Lord Morris.
Lord de Saumarez.
Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.
Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
Hon. George Curzon, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Right Hon. George Denman.
Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Right Hon. Sir W. E. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P.
Right Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.B.M. Ambassador at Rome; formerly Minister at Athens.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL.D., F.R.S.
Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, M.P.
Right Hon. William Lidderdale.
Right Hon. Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.B.M. Ambassador at Vienna; formerly Minister at Athens.
Right Hon. David Plunket, M.P.
Hon. Mr. Justice Henn Collins.
Hon. Mr. Justice Kennedy.
Hon. Mr. Justice Stirling.
Hon. Mark F. Napier, M.P.
Hon. Cecil Rice.
Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart., M.P.
Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P.
General Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.
Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., M.P., F.R.S.
Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P.
Sir W. M. Conway.
Sir W. J. Farrer.
Sir Lewis Morris.
Sir John Stainer, Mus.Doc.
Edwin H. Egerton, C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Athens.
Alfred Milner, C.B.
Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild.
William Agnew, M.P.
Gerald Balfour, M.P.
Victor C. W. Cavendish, M.P.
F. A. Channing, M.P.
Henry Cust, M.P.
Major Leonard Darwin, M.P.
J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.
R. C. Jebb, M.P.
Justin McCarthy, M.P.
H. W. Paul, M.P.
C. Bine Renshaw, M.P.
Harry Smith, M.P.
Walter Thorburn, M.P.
George Wyndham, M.P.
Rev. Alfred Ainger, Canon of Bristol and Master of the Temple.
Eustace Balfour, F.R.I.B.A.
Thomas Barlow, M.D.
Somerset Beaumont.
Very Rev. G. G. Bradley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, formerly Head Master of Marlborough College.
J. Despointes.
Louis Dyer, M.A., Acting Professor of Greek at Cornell University.
Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean-Designate of Canterbury.
J. G. Fitch, LL.D.
Mrs. J. R. Green.
Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D., Dean of Wells, formerly Head Master of Rugby.

J. W. Clark, M.A., Registrary.
T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine.
Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S., Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry.
G. H. Darwin, F.R.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy.
H. M. Gwatkin, M.A., Dixie Fellow of Ecclesiastical History.
R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., Regius Professor of Greek, M.P. for the University.
G. D. Liveing, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry.
Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Alexander Macalister, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy.
Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Professor of Latin.
William Ridgeway, M.A., Disney Professor of Archæology.
Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, B.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., Public Orator.
Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D., Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Charles Waldstein, Litt.D., Ph.D., Slade Professor of Fine Art, and Reader in Classical Archæology.
Edward G. Browne, University Lecturer in Persian.
Oscar Browning, M.A., University Lecturer in History.
P. Giles, M.A., University Reader in Comparative Philology.
Joseph Griffiths, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Assistant to the Professor of Surgery.
Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D., Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum.
Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D., Linacre Lecturer in Medicine.
R. A. Neil, M.A., University Lecturer in Sanscrit.
H. Yule Oldham, University Lecturer in Geography.
A. E. Shipley, M.A., F.R.S., University Lecturer in Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates.
Arthur Tilley, M.A., University Lecturer in Roman History.
George E. Wherry, M.A., University Lecturer in Surgery.
E. Abbott, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
J. Adam, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
W. E. Barnes, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse.
John P. Bate, LL.D., Lecturer at Trinity Hall.
William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's College.
E. A. Beck, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
B. Benham, M.A., King's College.
Rev. J. F. Bethune-Baker, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
Henry Bond, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
Adam Brand, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
Rev. A. E. Brooke, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
E. E. Bryant, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
J. Buchanan, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse.
W. G. Bull, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
Rev. A. T. Chapman, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
W. Chawner, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
A. H. Chaytor, M.A., Fellow of Clare College.
Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
W. J. Corbett, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
A. W. W. Dale, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
J. D. Hamilton Dickson, Fellow of Peterhouse.
M. S. Dimsdale, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
J. M. Dodds, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse.
Rev. B. H. Drury, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
J. D. Duff, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.
L. Ewbank, M.A., Fellow of Clare College.
H. S. Foxwell, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
J. G. Frazer, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.
Rev. H. W. Fulford, M.A., Fellow of Clare College.
E. G. Gallop, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
Percy C. Gaul, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
W. A. Gill, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.
T. R. Glover, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
J. H. H. Goodwin, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
Rev. C. E. Graves, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
J. H. Gray, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College.
John Greaves, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.
E. J. Gross, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
W. B. Hardy, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
C. E. S. Headlam, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.
Walter Headlam, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
Charles T. Heycock, M.A., F.R.S., King's College.
E. W. Hobson, D.Sc., Fellow of Christ's College.
Arthur Hutchinson, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
Rev. F. J. Foakes Jackson, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
A. M. Knight, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
A. S. Lea, Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
J. F. Leaf, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse.
Rev. J. B. Lock, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
William Loring, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
W. H. Macaulay, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
Norman Maclean, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.
C. H. Monro, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
Rev. C. W. Moule, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College.
Rev. J. O. F. Murray, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.

J. E. Nixon, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
Rev. R. St. John Parry, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.
J. B. Pearce, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
G. Newton Pitt, M.D., late Fellow of Clare College.
Rev. C. H. Prior, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
H. Rackham, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.
W. R. Rendall, M.A., Jesus College.
H. W. Richmond, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
E. S. Roberts, M.A., Tutor and President of Gonville and Caius College.
R. D. Roberts, M.A., formerly Fellow of Clare College.
W. L. Rollinson, M.A., Fellow of Clare College.
Alfred Rose, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
J. A. Sharkey, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.
W. N. Shaw, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College.
E. S. Shuckburgh, Librarian and late Fellow of Emmanuel College.
E. E. Sikes, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
Rev. E. Heriz Smith, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College
A. W. Spratt, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's College.
H. T. Stearn, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
Rev. E. E. Swain, M.A., Pro-Proctor.
R. Tanner, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
H. R. Tottenham, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.
J. Venn, Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
A. W. Verrall, Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College.
T. A. Walker, M.A., LL.D., Fellow of Peterhouse.
T. Waraker, LL.D., Lecturer at Trinity Hall.
J. R. Wardale, M.A., Fellow of Clare College.
N. Wedd, M.A., Fellow of King's College.
Leonard Whibley, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
F. Whitting, M.A., Senior Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's College.
L. R. Wilberforce, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.
Charles Woods, Mus.Doc., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.
W. Aldis Wright, M.A., Fellow and Vice-Master of Trinity College.
A. Wright, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College.
W. H. Young, M.A., Peterhouse.

University of Dublin.

Rev. George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
J. W. Barlow, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
John J. Beare, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin.
John B. Bury, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Modern History.
Joseph Carson, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
George Francis Fitzgerald, Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
Edward Gayner, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
John Gwynn, D.D., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Divinity.
John K. Ingram, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Professor of Ancient History.
Arthur W. Pauton, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.
Hewitt, R. Poole, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Louis C. Purser, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
G. F. Shaw, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
John W. Stubbs, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Francis A. Tarleton, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. Y. Tyrrell, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Regius Professor of Greek.
George Wilkins, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

University of St. Andrews.

James Donaldson, LL.D., Principal.
Rev. John Birrell, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.
John Burnett, M.A., Professor of Greek.
John Hukless, Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
David G. Ritchie, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.
Very Rev. Alexander Stewart, Principal of St. Mary's College, and Primarius Professor of Divinity.

University of Glasgow.

Very Rev. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow.
Archibald Barr, D.Sc., Professor of Engineering.
F. O. Bower, F.R.S., Professor of Botany.
George Buchanan, Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Murdoch Cameron, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics.
John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy.
Joseph Coats, M.D., Professor of Pathology.
John Ferguson, LL.D., F.S.A., Lond. and Scot. Professor of Chemistry.
William Jack, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics.
Henry Jones, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
William Macewen, Professor of Surgery.
John D. MacKendrick, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology.
James Moir, Professor of Conveyancing.
Gilbert Murray, Professor of Greek.
Jas. Robertson, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages.
William Stewart, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
John Young, M.D., Keeper of Hunterian Museum.
John Brown, Assistant to the Professor of Latin in the University of Glasgow.
Ronald M. Burrows, Assistant to the Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.
George A. Gibson, Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Sir William Geddes, LL.D., Principal.
P. J. Anderson, LL.B., Librarian.
Henry Cowan, D.D., Professor of Divinity and Church History.
J. Harrower, M.A., Professor of Greek.
David Johnston, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
C. Niven, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
W. P. Paterson, Professor of Systematic Theology.
G. Pirie, Professor of Mathematics.
W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Humanity.
W. R. Sorley, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
James W. H. Trail, Professor of Botany.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Principal.
S. H. Butcher, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek.
G. Baldwin Brown, M.A., Professor of Fine Art.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, Visitor.
H. Ellershaw, M.A.
Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D., Professor of Divinity.
Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A., Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall.
Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Rev. Henry Palin Gurney, M.A., Principal of the Durham College of Science.
F. B. Jevons, M.A., Tutor.
Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., Professor of Greek.
A. M. Norman, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Rev. R. J. Pearce, M.A., D.C.L., Sub-Warden and Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. Alfred Plummer, M.A., D.D., Master of University College.
Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., D.D., Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall.
Rev. S. Barradell Smith, M.A., Principal of Bede College.
Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Durham, Professor of Hebrew.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

(Owens College, Manchester.)

A. W. Ward, Litt.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, and Principal of Owens College.
J. Strachan, M.A., Professor of Greek.
A. S. Wilkins, Litt.D., LL.D., Professor of Latin.

(University College, Liverpool.)

Gerald H. Rendall, M.A., Principal, and Professor of Greek.
J. M. Mackay, M.A., Professor of History.
F. M. Simpson, Professor of Architecture.
H. A. Strong, LL.D., Professor of Latin.

(Yorkshire College, Leeds.)

N. Bodington, M.A., Principal, and Professor of Greek.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWITH.

T. F. Roberts, M.A., Principal, and Professor of Greek.
J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., Professor of Latin.
E. Anwyl, M.A., Professor of Welsh.
W. Borsdorf, Ph.D., Professor of French Language and Literature, and Lecturer in Old German.
H. Ethé, Ph.D., M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages and German.
C. H. Herford, Litt.D., Professor of English.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

H. R. Reichel, M.A., Principal.
W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Professor of Greek.

MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A., Professor of Greek and Latin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

R. Fanshawe, M.A., Professor of Greek.
James Rowley, M.A., Professor of Modern History and English Literature.
Francis Brooks, M.A., Lecturer in Classics.
Arthur Richardson, Ph.D., Lecturer in Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES, CARDIFF.

J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, and Principal of University College, South Wales.
R. Seymour Conway, M.A., Professor of Latin.
J. S. Mackenzie, Professor of Philosophy.
Thomas Powel, Professor of Celtic.
G. Chatterton Richards, M.A., Professor of Greek, late Craven Fellow of Oxford University and Student of the British School at Athens.
C. E. Vaughan, M.A., Professor of English Literature.
J. A. Green, Lecturer in Education.
A. G. Little, M.A., Lecturer in History.
T. Raymont, M.A., Lecturer in Education.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

Arthur C. Haddon, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

W. Peterson, M.A., LL.D., Principal of University College, Dundee, Principal and Vice-Chancellor (elect) of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
J. E. A. Steggall, M.A., Professor.
T. Claxton Fidler, M.I.C.E., Professor of Engineering.
Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E., Professor of Botany.
John Yule Mackay, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
E. Waymouth Reid, B.A., M.B., Professor of Physiology.

D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, M.A., Professor of Natural History.
James Walker, Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, GLASGOW.

Rev. A. B. Bruce, D.D., Professor of New Testament Exegesis.
Rev. Thomas M. Lindsay, D.D., Professor of Church History.
Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Hebrew.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Principal.
Albert E. Holden, Professor of Fine Arts.
George C. W. Warr, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

H. S. Foxwell, M.A., Professor of Political Economy.
J. Arthur Platt, M.A., Professor of Greek.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A., Principal.

FIRTH COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.

W. M. Hicks, D.Sc., F.R.S., Principal.
W. C. F. Anderson, M.A., Professor of Classics.
Arthur H. Leahy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Duncan Burgess, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Lecturer on Pathology in the School of Medicine.
Arthur T. Hall, B.A., M.B., Lecturer on Physiology in the School of Medicine.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

J. S. Phillpotts, M.A., B.C.L., Head Master.
H. W. Barnes, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. Gore Chambers, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. A. R. Collins, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. Hastings Dasent, B.A., Assistant Master.
H. M. Dymock, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. M. Furness, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. B. Kershaw, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. S. Morris, M.A., Assistant Master.
John E. Morris, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. P. Gordon Robinson, M.A., Assistant Master.
S. L. Rogers, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. K. St. J. Sanderson, M.A., Assistant Master.

BIRMINGHAM, KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL.

Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A., Head Master.
G. S. Albright, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. Hunter Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. W. Thomas, M.A., Head Master's Assistant.

CHARTERHOUSE, GODALMING.

Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D., Head Master.
F. E. Allhusen, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Gerald S. Davies, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. Dames Longworth, B.A., Assistant Master.
T. E. Page, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. H. Parry, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. F. Radcliffe, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. F. S. Ramsbotham, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. H. Todd, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. T. G. Vyvyan, M.A., Assistant Master.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

Rev. Robert S. de C. Laffan, M.A., Principal.
Rev. C. E. Lefroy Austin, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. A. Bennett, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. G. Bennett, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. A. Bourne, M.A., Assistant Master.
Francis J. Cade, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Walter D. Challice, M.A., Assistant Master.
P. Desages, Assistant Master.
F. Droege, Ph.D., Assistant Master.
W. Griffin, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. Bell Haworth, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. G. Hedley, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. H. Hichens, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. Latter, B.A., Assistant Master.
W. Stuart Macgowan, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. John Mugliston, M.A., Assistant Master.
Sidney P. Nesbitt, Assistant Master.
J. Nestor-Schnurmann, Ph.D., Assistant Master.
C. Newton, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. S. Owen, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. James A. Owen, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. V. Page, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. R. Porcher, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. F. P. Prior, Assistant Master.
R. E. Prior, Assistant Master.
G. G. Pruen, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. H. D. Rouse, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. C. Salter, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. Scot-Skirving, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. P. Hattersley Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
M. Tanner, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. Thornton, B.A., Assistant Master.
C. Tillard, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. J. Luckham, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. H. C. Wace, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A., Assistant Master.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Rev. Richard Lee, M.A., Head Master.
F. H. Merk, B.A., Assistant Master.
S. E. Winbolt, B.A., Assistant Master.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

Rev. M. G. Glazebrook, M.A., Head Master.
W. W. Asquith, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. L. Burbey, B.A., Assistant Master.
H. M. Butler, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. H. Clark, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. Clissold, B.A., Assistant Master.
W. Fairbanks, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. H. Fowler, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A., Assistant Master.

Sidney T. Irwin, M.A., Assistant Master.
P. W. H. Kettlewell, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. T. Martin, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. O. Moberly, M.A., Assistant Master.
Herbert C. Playne, B.A., Assistant Master.
E. H. C. Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. H. Spence, M.A., Assistant Master.
Charles W. A. Tait, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur W. Targett, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. C. Tillard, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. H. C. Watson, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. J. Wiseman, M.A., Assistant Master.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

A. H. Gilkes, M.A., Head Master.
G. G. Coulton, M.A., Assistant Master.
Herbert V. Doulton, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. E. H. S. Escott, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. Griffin, M.A., Assistant Master.
P. Hope, M.A., Assistant Master.
Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. W. Stubbs, M.A., Assistant Master.

ETON COLLEGE.

Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D., Provost.
Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D., Head Master.
Edward C. Austen Leigh, M.A., Lower Master.
A. C. Ainger, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur C. Benson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Hubert Brinton, M.A., Assistant Master.
Henry Broadbent, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. P. Carter, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur Cockshott, M.A., Assistant Master.
Ernest L. Churchill, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Stuart A. Donaldson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Walter Durnford, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur C. G. Heygate, M.A., Assistant Master.
Edward Impey, B.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur C. James, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. A. H. Mitchell, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. H. Rawlins, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. M. Wells, B.A., Assistant Master.

FETTES COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

Rev. W. A. Heard, M.A., Head Master.
C. J. N. Fleming, B.A., Assistant Master.
G. C. Harrison, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. H. Lennox-Conyngham, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. V. Phillipps, B.A., Assistant Master.
W. L. Sargant, M.A., Assistant Master.
D. W. Tanqueray, M.A., Assistant Master.
K. P. Wilson, M.A., Assistant Master.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttleton, M.A., Head Master.
E. P. Ash, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. T. J. Bowlker, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. R. Burgess, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. D. Carlisle, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. Dewe, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. M. Dove, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. W. D. Fenning, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. A. V. Forde, M.R.C.S., Assistant Master.
C. H. Garland, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. W. Headley, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. Kennedy, B.A., Assistant Master.
P. H. Latham, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. A. Lea, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. C. F. Mason, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. L. S. Milford, M.A., Assistant Master.
M. W. Mitchell, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. Savory, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. Arnold Turner, B.A., Assistant Master.
M. Vaughan, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. H. C. Wright, M.A., Assistant Master.

HARROW SCHOOL.

Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A., Head Master.
Rev. E. Gilliat, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. C. Gilson, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. H. Hallam, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. F. C. Searle, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. Bosworth Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

J. E. King, M.A., High Master.
John R. Broadhurst, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. T. N. Carter, M.A., Assistant Master.
James Cowan, M.A., Assistant Master.
Roger J. Cholmeley, B.A., Assistant Master.
Ernest G. Wilkinson, M.A., Assistant Master.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Master.
John Bain, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. M. Lupton, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. E. Thompson, M.A., Assistant Master.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

Rev. William Baker, D.D., Head Master.
Rev. S. T. H. Saunders, M.A., Chief Mathematical Master.
F. Storr, B.A., Chief Master, Modern Subjects.
J. G. Anderson, B.Sc., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. Jno. Ball, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. J. Bampfylde, M.A., Assistant Master.
Wm. Brown, B.Sc., Assistant Master.
Jas. Clapp, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Frederick Conway, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. George Gates, B.A., B.Sc., Assistant Master.
C. H. Gibson, M.A., Assistant Master.
M. Goldstein, Assistant Master.
Rev. W. Haines, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. R. F. Hosken, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. H. Morris, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. W. Payne, B.A., Assistant Master.
R. C. Perry, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. C. E. Prior, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur Reynolds, M.A., Assistant Master.
S. Oliver Roberts, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. J. Spurrell, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. E. Wade, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. H. Wells, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. J. Vialls, Assistant Master.

NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

James Gow, Litt.D., Head Master.

REPTON SCHOOL.

Rev. W. M. Furneaux, M.A., Head Master.
Rev. W. Johnson, M.A., Senior Assistant Master and Bursar.
L. A. Burd, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Arthur Cattley, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. C. Duckworth, M.A., Assistant Master.
Edward Estridge, M.A., Assistant Master.
P. G. Exham, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Arthur F. E. Forman, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. John Gould, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. H. Gurney, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Frederick C. Hipkins, M.A., Assistant Master.
Henry F. Meyer, Ph.D., Assistant Master.
G. Bowden Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
William Thomson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Henry Vassall, M.A., Assistant Master.

ROSSALL SCHOOL.

Rev. Charles Coverdale Hancock, M.A., Head Master.
Thomas Batson, M.A., Vice-Master.
William S. Dixon, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. George W. Evans, Assistant Master.
Leonard R. Furneaux, M.A., Assistant Master.
Charles H. Tyler, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. William H. E. Worship, M.A., Assistant Master.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

Rev. Herbert A. James, D.D., Head Master.
G. F. Bradby, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. C. Bradby, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. A. David, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. E. Donkin, M.A., Assistant Master.
Frank Fletcher, B.A., Assistant Master.
Elliott Kitchener, Assistant Master.
W. G. Mitchell, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. Nutt, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. L. Paton, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. W. H. Payne-Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. T. Rhoades, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. G. Steel, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. Stallard, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. W. F. Stokes, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. Waterfield, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. K. Watson, B.A., Assistant Master.
R. Whitelaw, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. N. Wilson, M.A., Assistant Master.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Rev. J. H. Lupton, M.A., Sur-Master.
Rev. J. W. Shepard, M.A., Third Master.
Rev. Robert B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A., Fourth Master.
T. A. Beckett, M.A., Assistant Master.
Frank Carter, B.A., Assistant Master.
T. A. Chater, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. F. Cholmeley, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. M. Cook, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. J. Cornish, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. W. Gould, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. Jackson, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. Harris, Assistant Master.
T. R. E. Holmes, B.A., Assistant Master.
Digby La Motte, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. G. Loane, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. S. Macaulay, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. E. Melhuish, M.A., Assistant Master.
S. G. Mostyn, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. E. Pantin, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. Pendlebury, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. C. Seaton, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. M. Thomas, B.A., Assistant Master.
F. E. A. Trayes, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. Voegelin, Assistant Master.
L. D. Wainwright, B.A., Assistant Master.
F. W. Watkin, M.A., Assistant Master.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., Head Master.
F. Aston Binns, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. A. Bell, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. Blanch, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. H. Dunkin, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. H. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. R. King, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. B. Wildman, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. W. Wilson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. A. Wood, M.A., Assistant Master.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

Rev. H. W. Moss, M.A., Head Master.
Rev. G. T. Hall, M.A., Senior Assistant Master.
F. E. Bennett, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. F. Chance, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. C. J. S. Churchill, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. J. Duncan, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. D. Haydon, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. B. Moser, M.A., Assistant Master.
T. E. Pickering, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. T. Prior, B.A., Assistant Master.
H. Bompas Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.
Arthur R. Stokes, M.A., Assistant Master.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., Head Master.
R. L. Aston, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. A. Babington, M.A., Assistant Master.
Fred. Collins, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. H. Crofts, M.A., Assistant Master.
Alfred G. Earl, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. A. Floyd, B.A., Assistant Master.
E. H. Goggs, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. A. C. Goldberg, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. J. N. Griffith, B.A., Assistant Master.
H. Hilary, M.A., Assistant Master.
Colin Kitto, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. A. Lucas, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. J. Pattisson, M.A., Assistant Master.

J. A. Pott, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. H. Sharman, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. F. Smedley, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Thos. Walker, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. J. Watson, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. O. Whitby, M.A., Assistant Master.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.

H. W. Eve, M.A., Head Master.
George J. Hawkes, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. J. E. Pearce, M.A., Assistant Master.
S. Walker, Assistant Master.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.

Rev. E. C. Selwyn, M.A., Head Master.
W. D'A. Barnard, B.A., Assistant Master.
A. Barnard Belcher, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. C. A. C. Bowlker, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. W. Campbell, M.A., Assistant Master.
Spencer W. S. Carey, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. George Christian, M.A., Chaplain and Assistant Master.
C. W. Cobb, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. David, Assistant Master.
Robert N. Douglas, B.A., Assistant Master.
C. R. Haines, M.A., Assistant Master.
Sam. Haslam, B.A., Assistant.
E. Hockcliffe, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. W. S. Howson, M.A., Science Master.
F. J. Kittemaster, M.A., Assistant Master.
G. Martineau, B.A., Assistant Master.
T. E. Monckton, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. G. H. Mullins, M.A., Assistant Master.
S. C. Parminter, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. H. Power, B.A., Assistant Master.
Tancred Earle Raven, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. Rossiter, Assistant Master.
A. C. Taylor, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. G. Thring, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. B. Wauton, Assistant Master.
Rev. F. W. Welldon, M.A., Assistant Master.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

Herbert Awdry, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. E. Broomfield, B.A., Assistant Master.
Henry W. Brougham, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. E. Campbell, Assistant Master.
Rev. C. R. Carter, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. W. Cave, B.A., Assistant Master.
P. Christopherson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. E. Davenport, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. F. Elton, M.A., Assistant Master.
William A. Evans, Assistant Master.
Rev. H. Purefoy Fitzgerald, B.A., Assistant Master.
M. S. Forster, M.A., Bursar.
H. W. O. Hagreen, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. P. H. Kempthorne, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. C. T. Lavie, M.A., Assistant Master.
R. Moore, M.A., Assistant Master.
Alan McMullen, Assistant Master.
J. Y. Pearson, Assistant Master.
O. T. Perkins, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. K. Purnell, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. S. Robinson, M.A., Assistant Master.
Thos. A. Rogers, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. H. Ruston, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. H. Fox Strangways, M.A., Assistant Master.
E. A. Upcott, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. H. Wagstaff, M.A., Assistant Master.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Rev. W. G. Rutherford, M.A., Head Master.
E. L. Fox, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. W. Hall, M.A., Assistant Master.
W. N. Just, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. G. H. Nall, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. A. G. S. Raynor, B.A., Assistant Master.
J. Sargeaunt, Assistant Master.
P. Tanner, M.A., Assistant Master.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

Rev. W. A. Fearon, D.D., Head Master.
A. G. Bather, B.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. J. T. Bramston, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. K. Cook, M.A., Assistant Master.
A. H. Cruikshank, Assistant Master.
J. A. Fort, M.A., Assistant Master.
J. S. Furley, M.A., Assistant Master.
H. J. Hardy, M.A., Assistant Master.
F. Morshead, M.A., Assistant Master.
C. B. Phillips, M.A., Assistant Master.
Rev. Walter P. Smith, M.A., Assistant Master.

NOTE.—A Memorial in similar terms, officially stamped with the seal of the Institute, was at the same time presented to the Treasury by the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

PROCEEDINGS

OF A MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE ON

TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1895.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE CHAIR.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 9, 1895, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE CHAIR.

AMONG those present at the meeting were H.R.H. the Duke of Sparta, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Herschell, Lord Acton, Lord Davey, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Lingen, Lord Carrington, Lord Reay, Lord Stanmore, Lord Loch, Lord Wandsworth, Lord Ronald Gower, the Right Hon. G. Denman, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir George Bowen, Sir Robert Cust, Sir John Evans, Sir John Millais, Sir William Flower, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, Sir A. Lyall, Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Edward Lawson, Sir John Gilbert, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Henry Irving, Sir John Robinson, Mr. Edwin Egerton, C.B., the Provost of Queen's (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford), the Warden of All Souls, the Provost of Oriel, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Magdalen, Professor Jebb, M.P., Professor Bywater, Professor Percy Gardner, Mr. F. C. Penrose, Dr. J. E. Sandys (Public Orator in the University of Cambridge), Professor Clifford Allbutt, Professor Ridgeway, Mr. A. S. Murray, Mr. Sidney Colvin, Professor Waldstein, Mr. Cecil Smith, Dr. Warre (Head Master of Eton), Rev. R. de C. Laffan (Head Master of Cheltenham College), Rev. Dr. Wace (Principal of King's College), Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. Mr. Drury Fortnum, Mr. Pandeli Ralli, Professor Lewis Campbell, Mr. W. C. Perry, Mr. R. A. Neil, Mr. Ernest Gardner, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Mr. J. T.

Knowles, Mr. Humphry Ward, and Mr. Walter Leaf (Treasurer of the School).

THE PRINCE OF WALES opened the proceedings with the following address:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have called you together to consider with me the interests of the British School at Athens, an institution in the existence and welfare of which I have been much concerned from the very outset, and which I am convinced is of the highest importance to classical study in this country, and therefore to the education of the Queen's subjects and to the advancement of learning. The proposal to found a British School at Athens for the study of Greek archæology, literature, and art, in accordance with a scheme propounded by Professor Jebb (to whom you will have the pleasure of listening to-day), in an article published by him in one of our reviews early in 1883, originated at a meeting held at Marlborough House, under my presidency, on June 25th of that year. The school was accordingly founded twelve years ago. A fine plot of ground was generously granted by the Greek Government on the slopes of Lycabettos; with the funds which had been subscribed at our first meeting a house was erected, designed by the first director, Mr. Penrose. In the library and reading-room of this building meetings are held, in which problems of classical learning are discussed; the students are guided in their studies by the director; it serves as a rallying place, not only for all the special students of classical subjects, artists, architects, but also for the large number of British travellers who seek the inspiring education which a tour in Greece inevitably brings with it. I myself visited the School of Athens in the autumn of 1889, on the occasion of my nephew's wedding, and have since followed its labours with sympathetic attention. I am assured by competent authorities that a large number of advanced students, coming from other universities, have continued and completed their University studies at our Athens School with the greatest profit, and that these graduates have produced original work which has commanded the approval and respect of foreign scholars. We can all understand how such work, pursued on the very soil of ancient Greece, acts as a practical supplement to the more theoretical study in our universities at home. It appears to me to supply to our young scholars what active service abroad or on the high seas gives

to soldiers and sailors whose training has been confined to parade grounds or in harbours. (Cheers.) Besides the useful service it performs of giving the finishing touch to the education of our scholars, remarkable advance has been made by the school in original research, exploration and excavation. Of this those who are competent to speak will tell you more. When all have done such good work it would be invidious to single out a few names. But I must draw your special attention to the names of the first Director, Mr. Penrose (cheers), the present Director, Mr. E. A. Gardner, to the successful efforts of the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, and of the managing committee in general. I must not forget either Professor Waldstein, of King's College, Cambridge, who has helped us so much in various ways, and has rendered most valuable assistance in organizing and preparing this meeting. (Cheers.) They have all worked hard and well. Her Majesty's Ministers at Athens, too, have supported the School with their active sympathy, advice, and help. Sir Horace Rumbold was at Athens during its foundation; the late Minister, now Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, Sir Edmund Monson, was a good friend to the School for several years; while Mr. Egerton, the present Minister, has had the welfare of this institution at heart since he set foot on Greek soil, and it is to his exertions that the present effort to put the School on a permanent and secure basis is chiefly due. (Cheers.)

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, the success I have alluded to and the good work which has been done is out of all proportion to the scantiness of means with which the School has had to struggle. You will hear the details of the difficult conditions under which they are now labouring. It is sufficient for me to say that, whereas the French School has an assured income of over £3,000 a year, and the German School more than £2,000 a year, our own School last year had a precarious income of less than £500 a year. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a state of affairs which ought not to be allowed to continue, and there are hopeful signs that matters will at length be placed on a different and more satisfactory footing. A petition for support, addressed to Her Majesty's late Government, was extensively signed by representatives of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; I have much pleasure in informing you that this petition met

with a ready response, and that before leaving office, Sir William Harcourt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had taken steps to use some portion of the public funds devoted to the encouragement of scientific investigation for the support of our School (applause), and I understand that the present Ministers are willing to confirm the action of their predecessors. (Cheers.) Our Universities, in spite of the financial depression under which they are labouring at this moment, are straining every nerve to come to the rescue of this kindred institution. I am gratified to hear that one of the great colleges at Cambridge, which has been the most severely tried through the agricultural depression, has generously made an annual appropriation out of its reduced funds. I have just learnt that three colleges at Oxford have also voted annual grants, and I have no doubt that other colleges in our great Universities, as well as elsewhere in the country, will follow this example. Even our public schools, I am glad to hear, are moving in the matter. Perhaps some of our City companies, whose funds are devoted, not only to local charities, but which have extended their sphere to the support of educational and scientific institutions, may see their way to encourage British research in Greece, and I also venture to hope that our Colonies, which are so intimately bound up with our own culture and our higher national aspirations, will recognise the fact that all the privileges of the Athens School are open to their qualified students, and will make some effort towards securing its adequate efficiency. (Cheers.) Lastly, I must appeal to the liberality of private individuals, which in this country has never flagged, and which will not, I am sure, fail in the future. I am glad to hear that already one lover of art and culture has promised generous support to the School: and I am convinced that the appeal which will be made to you to-day will find a response among you throughout the country. I have the less hesitation in recommending this institution to the notice of this representative gathering and to the country at large, as in so doing I am not only following my own impulse, but am carrying on the traditions of my family, for I know that my lamented father would have been warmly in sympathy with the aims of such an institution (cheers); and I must recall here the fact that it was chiefly owing to the enthusiastic support of my sister, the Empress Frederick, and her late husband—whose loss all those who love a good and noble man will ever deplore—that it was greatly

owing to their support that the excavations of Olympia were carried to a successful issue. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. GEORGE MACMILLAN), then at the Chairman's request read the following letters which had been received from some of those who were unable to attend the meeting. The first was from Mr. Eric Barrington, LORD SALISBURY'S private secretary: "Lord Salisbury trusts that the Prince of Wales will excuse him from attending the Meeting called to consider the question of improving the position of the funds of the British Archæological School at Athens. Public affairs take up every moment of his time at present. Under other circumstances he would have been glad to attend in his capacity of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, as he entirely sympathises with the object the meeting has in view." The following letter had been addressed by MR. GLADSTONE to Professor Waldstein, who had explained to him some part of the work of the School:

"HAWARDEN, *July 6th*, 1895.

"My dear Sir,—

"I thank you much for your explanations, while I regret to have added so seriously to your arduous labours.

"It gives me great pleasure to learn that, unless prevented by insufficiency of means, it is within the view and intention of the British School at Athens to include within its searches the remains of what has been commonly known as the prehistoric period.

"Of the value and interest of the results belonging to what I may term the classical period it is unnecessary to speak, and it would be impertinent on my part to offer any special recommendations, as they have never been with me the object of more than a general and superficial study. But as, for more than 40 years, I have devoted by far the larger part of such leisure as active life has allowed me to the early ages, with which the poems of Homer are everywhere associated, I venture to express an earnest wish and a strong opinion with regard to the exploration of antiquities of the class to which the recently excavated temple of Hera is understood to belong.

"Within my recollection discoveries in Assyria and Egypt have assumed such an importance as to constitute new branches of science, and to bring within the domain of history long chains of important facts

which had not previously been extricated from the chaos of legend. The text of the Homeric poems, the gradually emerging records of the Hittites, and the memorable researches and discoveries of Dr. Schliemann are all found, in their several ways, to stand in marked relationship with these great discoveries, the result of which, as a whole, it appears probable, will be the filling up of a great gap in the history of the human race.

"It seems to be now clearly established that Greece herself offers to us a richly-stocked field for the prosecution of these labours, and that the work of Schliemann in the peninsula may only have been the first-fruits of an abundant harvest, such as may be found to form in the aggregate a splendid contribution to the work in progress. We are learning by degrees the great debt which the West in its early days owed to the East, with the methods and channels of the intercourse between them, and we are enabled to trace more clearly than heretofore the operations of Providence in the work of human development.

"The addition of this most promising chapter to the original design of the European Schools at Athens will, I trust, have the effect not only of stimulating their zeal, but of much enlarging their resources.

"Believe me, dear Professor Waldstein,

"Very faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

The next letter was from the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S private Secretary and was as follows:—

"I am desired by the Duke of Devonshire to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you have been good enough to address to him, and to express his regret that an engagement makes it impossible for him to attend the meeting at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, the object of which the Duke believes to be one in which he is justified in saying that the University of Cambridge takes a warm interest."

Letters of regret at non-attendance had also been received from Mr. Bryce, Dr. Ward (principal of Owens College, Manchester, and Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University), the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A., the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Headmaster of Marl-

borough, Professor Butcher, Professor Rendall, Sir R. Cuncliffe, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, and Lord Iveagh.

The Secretary then read the list of new subscriptions which had been received in connection with this meeting, and was authorised to announce in the first instance that the Prince of Wales had himself most kindly consented to contribute the sum of £25 annually to the School for five years. The government grant to which H.R.H. had referred had been promised to the amount of £500 for five years. Mr. Ludwig Mond had promised £100 annually for five years, Baron F. de Rothschild £50 for five years, Mr. Steinkopf £20 for five years, King's College, Cambridge, £10 for five years, Brasenose College £5 for five years, Lord Egerton of Tatton 10 guineas for five years, Christ Church, Oxford, £20 for three years, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, £5 for three years; Lord Iveagh, Mr. Pandeli Ralli and Baron Hirsch had each given the sum of £100, and Lord de Saumarez £10.

Mr. WALTER LEAF (Hon. Treasurer), then read the following statement on the part of the Committee :—

The usual balance sheet will be submitted to the Annual Meeting of Subscribers next week, but the Committee desire to place before the present meeting a very brief financial statement as to the present position of the School, and an estimate as to its needs in the future. During the past financial year the expenses have been :—Salary of Director, £500, and other expenses amounting to £117, bringing the total up to £617. The income was :—subscriptions, £470; donations, £289; dividends on investment, £22; total, £781. The Committee have thus been able to show a surplus on the year's work of £164. But this result has only been obtained (1) by reckoning as income all the donations which, from past experience, can certainly not be expected to maintain an average of £100, much less of £289. Strictly speaking, single donations ought not to be treated as income, but rather regarded as additions to capital. It will be seen, therefore, that the income of the School was barely £500. (2) Again, in order to make up the salary of the Director to £500, the Committee were last year obliged to withhold the two studentships of £50 each, which in past years have been given, one to Oxford and one to Cambridge, and which, from their experience, they regard as a most important and almost essential means of maintaining the efficiency of the School.

It is clear, therefore, that it is impossible to conduct the School on a proper scale unless the existing income is largely increased. In order to enable the School to take a proper place by the side of similar institutions, the Committee must be able to offer a salary of at least £500 for the services of a competent Director. They must be able to set aside at least £100 a year for repairs and depreciations of buildings, £150 for the extension and maintenance of the library, and about £200 a year for the provision of lodgings for students. In view of the distance of the School from the hotels of Athens, this last is most important. The £100 for studentships, already alluded to, is an absolute minimum, as £50 will hardly do more than provide travelling expenses to Athens and back, leaving little, if anything, for subsistence while there. The mere equipment of the School for educational purposes will thus require about £1,050 per annum.

But this touches one only of the main objects of the School. It aims not only at the education of the young student, but at the extension of archæological research by means of excavation. Every year excavation, both in Greece proper and in neighbouring lands, is becoming more important to science. The Committee, as the record of their past work shows, have always kept this object prominently in view, and have achieved results which they venture to think are creditable, in view of the smallness of the means at their disposal. But it has been entirely beyond their power to enter into competition with such undertakings as the explorations of the Germans at Olympia, the French at Delphi, the Americans at Argos, or the Greeks at Eleusis and Epidaurus. The sum which would be needed to bring England even approximately into line can, of course, not be estimated; but it may safely be said that ample employment can be found for an income of at least £1,500 a year, or a capital sum of £30,000. In the event of their being enabled to do so, one of the first tasks of the Committee would be to secure the services of a competent architect, the importance of whose assistance in excavation cannot be overrated. The Committee confidently appeal to the meeting for help to enable them to carry on the School in a manner worthy of the United Kingdom. (Applause).

Mr. MACMILLAN,—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I rise to add a few words only to the statement made by the Treasurer on behalf of the Committee. It seems proper to point out how the

income of £500 a year, which has hitherto been the normal income of the School, has been made up, and when I give the items you will at once see why our Treasurer was silent on the subject. Out of the £500, £100 has been given annually by the University of Oxford, £100 by the Hellenic Society, and £100 by Mr. Leaf himself ever since this School was opened nine years ago. The remaining £200 is made up by smaller subscriptions, ranging from £1 to £10, contributed by about eighty persons. I mention these facts because I think that the principal supporters of the School deserve to have their names recorded on an occasion of this kind, and also because it seems important that this meeting should realise from how very small a body of subscribers support has hitherto come for an institution which claims to be national, and which I venture to say has, in proportion to its limited resources, worthily upheld our reputation for zeal in the cause of classical archæology. We may hope that, after to-day's meeting, the claims of the School will be more widely recognised, and its efficiency be proportionately increased.

For such results as have hitherto been achieved, we are indebted to the skill and devotion of the two Directors who have hitherto conducted the work of the School, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Ernest Gardner, and also to the students from the Universities and elsewhere, numbering some forty in all, who have during the past nine years availed themselves of the advantages which it offers. It is satisfactory to note that the bulk of these students, after spending, as the case may be, one, two, three, or even four years in the School, have succeeded in obtaining good educational appointments, or have made a good start in the professions which they have adopted. There is one other point in the Treasurer's statement which deserves a word of explanation. He referred to the donations of the past year, amounting to £289, as being considerably above the average. It is a significant fact that of this sum £120 was generously contributed by the British minister at Athens, Mr. Egerton, whose warm interest in the School has been most encouraging to the Committee in their efforts to improve its position. It has been no small advantage that Her Majesty's representative in Greece should have thus regarded the prosperity of the School as a matter of national, and even international, concern. In this connexion it is only right to add that the relations of the School with the French, German, and especially the American School, have always

been of a most friendly character, and that the petition recently presented to the Treasury was signed not only by leading representatives of learning in this country, but also by M. Homolle, the Director of the French School, and by Dr. Dörpfeld, the Director of the German Institute at Athens. (Applause.)

The PRINCE OF WALES: My Lords and Gentlemen, before the first resolution is moved, I will call upon my nephew, the Duke of Sparta, to address the meeting. (Applause.)

The DUKE OF SPARTA, who was received with cheers, said:—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in responding to the call of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to express in a few short but sincere words the interest which my father, the King of the Hellenes, I myself, and the whole of our family take in the work of the British School at Athens. I may say that if the civilised nations find much to learn from the vestiges of ancient Hellas in my native land, the people of modern Hellas have gained much from the intercourse with foreign scholars who dwell among us. That my country should be the centre of such high international endeavour is a fact of which we are gratefully conscious, and the Greek people are glad to extend a hospitable welcome to all who come to study the great past of their native land. Wishing you all success in the cause you are now pursuing, I am glad to express, in the name of my father and of the Greek people, the warm sympathy which we feel with you. (Loud cheers.)

The PRINCE OF WALES:—I now call upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to propose the first Resolution.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY:—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, it would be very presumptuous in me to stand here in the face of such an assembly of students, scholars and savants if I were not standing here under the direct command of His Royal Highness. The classical students of fifty years ago would indeed rejoice if they could see this day. In our time at the Universities, I will venture to say we worked hard and devotedly, and endeavoured, to the best of our ability, to penetrate the kernel of the classical writers. Some of us had the privilege of being brought up under great scholars, and the greatest of them always pointed to this consummation as far off and almost beyond hopes, and yet they rejoiced extremely in what had been done

in their own day. The very great scholar and teacher under whom I myself was brought up, Prince Lee, was never satisfied unless every boy in his classical form could walk about Athens and say in which direction he must turn, the right or the left, or if he sat down in a particular spot what he would have seen before him in ancient times; and I will venture to say that that kind of realisation of what Athens was, was the very thing that gave the most life to all our readings, either in Greek history or in Greek drama and poetry. My happiest hours were passed in poring over Stuart and Revett's Ancient Athens, and I myself have had the great happiness—not ever having been able to see Greece myself, except in Stuart and Revett—of having a son as a student in this School at Athens. (Applause.) He has been able to realise what his father would most have longed for, and I can bear personal witness therefore as to the admirable character of the teaching, as to the kindness with which the students are encouraged and inspired, and above all, as to the way in which they are made to feel that they are a part of the great work by themselves sharing in the work of excavation and surveying, and drawing what is discovered. The students of old times, as Crabbe the poet says, half-a-century ago, "would often dream of what Euripides would be," but Euripides would have then been a very attenuated thing compared to the richness in clothing and vesture with which a student of to-day must be fairly expected to clothe all the images of antiquity. There is a very fine passage at the end of an annotation in Niebuhr's History of Rome, in which he says, "it were a great thing if the ancient Romans could be made to stand up, living and moving, before the eyes of men of this present day." Well, that is almost what is being done with regard to Athens. To us it almost seems a resurrection from the dead to see the vividness with which the glorious pageants in the every-day life of Athens are coming back to us by degrees, and they are brought before us by nothing so much as from what we hope will be the ever-increasing work of this British School at Athens. It is not only the students who are gaining, but all human thought, and knowledge and feeling are gaining by such work. The Bible has become to us a new book almost within the recollection of living men. When Assyria and Egypt give up their dead again to life, and the researches in Palestine are being conducted with such vigour, the Bible has become to us a new and more living book. The

English nation is certainly able to appreciate learning. When we think of the beginnings of all our Greek scholarship, and of what Flaxman with such little assistance was able to make, we feel that the English nation is worthy of offering all the advantages that any other nation can offer, and it is a humiliation to be obliged to say that for very long past France and Germany, in their public capacity, by grants from Government, and America, by immense contributions from her citizens, have completely out-distanced us in the opportunities which they have offered to their students. It is indeed a shame that the men we have sent out there to direct such important work have received from us such pittances. We know too that the work of students cannot be carried on without the help of exhibitions which England ought to be proud and glad to give them, and in the giving of which she would find her own great recompense. But I am happy to think that a new day is dawning. The information His Royal Highness gave us, and the figures which have been read out since, show that we have really awakened to some sense of our duty, and I trust that the British School at Athens will henceforth be in a new position. Sure I am that neither study nor knowledge of the ancient world, nor the highest gifts of civilisation, nor the richest results of art, can be realised as they might be and as they ought to be, unless this British School at Athens stands in the foremost place as it deserves. (Loud applause.)

PROFESSOR JEBB:—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have the honour to second the resolution which has just been moved by His Grace the Primate. In November next our School will complete the ninth year of active life in Athens, for it was in November, 1886—an auspicious year—that it was opened under its first Director, the distinguished architect and archæologist, whose name has been already mentioned more than once, Mr. Penrose (applause), whose efforts from the first have been constantly given to the service of the School; and I may remind you that the first student who ever attended the School under Mr. Penrose was his able successor in the directorship, who is also here to-day, Mr. Ernest Gardner. (Applause.) During these nine years the School has steadily pursued those ends, and has in no small measure fulfilled those hopes which were set before it at its inception, and we may welcome it as a happy omen that His Royal Highness, who presided over its origin, and who was also the first

Chairman of its Committee, is again in the Chair to-day, when we meet under circumstances so encouraging for the future. (Applause.) The School has done good work for archæology in many ways. The excavations in Cyprus, in which it has borne a part, have yielded inscriptions and works of art of various styles and periods, especially in pottery and terra cotta. The exploration of Megalopolis, the greatest undertaking, perhaps, which the School has yet attempted, has also yielded results, not only of great importance, but in some respects of altogether unique interest. (Hear, hear.) Other sites in Greece have also been explored, and more lately ground has been broken at Alexandria. Valuable contributions have been made in the study of ancient topography, especially in Cyprus, Ætolia, and Arcadia. Light has been thrown upon many problems in the development of ancient art. Thus, one of the students of our School has accomplished the difficult task of cleaning and sorting the fragments of bronze found during the course of excavation on the Acropolis. These bronzes have furnished inscriptions, reliefs, and decorative designs, in many cases in a style previously unknown, and in all cases of considerable interest for the history of Greek Art. Another student of the School has lately discovered new fragments of one of the most beautiful pieces of relief sculpture in existence, fragments which once crowned the bastion on which stands the temple of the Wingless Victory. (Applause.) Nor has the work of the School been confined to the classical age of Greece. Entering upon what was practically a new field, two of its students have thoroughly studied and illustrated the remains of Byzantine art in the churches scattered throughout the land, from Attica in the East to Ambracia, and from Peloponnesus to Salonica; and we are glad to think that in these two gentlemen the School has further links with the Royal Academy and its distinguished President, whom we are glad to see here, I trust in improved health, to-day. (Applause.) Not the least valuable part of the work done by the School has consisted in the meetings and lectures which it has conducted at Athens, either at the School itself or on the sites which are being examined. Members of the French, German, and American Schools have participated in these meetings, and have afforded like facilities to our own students. It is, indeed, pleasant to note the international comity which has always marked the intercourse of the members of the four Schools at Athens.

(Applause.) These thoroughly cordial relations form links of the best kind between the different countries; such links as are forged by a friendly rivalry in humanising and elevating pursuits. To Greece herself we owe the generous gift of the site upon which our School stands (applause), and it would be impossible to overstate the debt which the members of that School have owed from the first to the courtesy and aid which have been invariably extended to them by the Greek Government, and to the sympathy of the Greek people. (Applause.) H.R.H. the Duke of Sparta, who has just addressed us in words which were grateful to all our hearts, may be assured that these acknowledgments, however inadequately expressed, are deep and sincere. (Applause.) It was always intended that the School, when founded, should be not only a place of special study, but also a centre for British travellers visiting Greece. This purpose, also, has been amply fulfilled, and it is difficult to overestimate the advantage to such travellers of finding at the School a good library, which they could consult, and of obtaining such advice and guidance as the Director can afford. Such, then, is the nine years' record of our British School at Athens; and, everything considered, I think it is a record of which the School has no cause to be ashamed. That School marks the permanent place of our country in a field of research in which other nations also are engaged in generous emulation—a field in which Englishmen in former times not seldom won distinction. It is enough to mention two names, those of Colonel Leake and of Sir Charles Newton. (Applause.) The School has passed through a period of difficulty, and I cannot sit down without saying what every one who has been connected with the School will feel to be true, how deep and how great a debt it has owed throughout that period, both to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Walter Leaf, and to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Macmillan. A brighter day is now about to dawn, and we may confidently hope that the years to come will be years for our School of sustained, and even of extended activity. (Loud applause.)

H.R.H. THE CHAIRMAN put the Resolution, "That the British School at Athens has already done excellent work during the nine years of its existence, and is well deserving of increased support," to the meeting, and declared it carried unanimously.

The PRINCE OF WALES: I will now call upon the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON:—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I am privileged to propose the next Resolution on the Agenda paper of this meeting; and let me at once say that no cause outside the pursuits to which my life is more immediately devoted—if, indeed, this cause can be regarded as outside those pursuits—could enlist on my part a sympathy more whole-hearted or more eager than the cause which has brought us together to-day at the call of the Royal Prince in the chair, from whose lips you have just heard how strongly he himself feels the high importance of the objects you are here to promote; and if, therefore, I move the Resolution placed in my hands in words both few and inadequate, I would beg you to ascribe my brevity, at least, to none but its true grounds; namely, the somewhat imperative injunctions of those tyrannical persons, my medical advisers. The Resolution is as follows:—

"That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to place the School upon a sound financial basis, so that in point of dignity and efficiency it may worthily represent this country among the other foreign institutes in Athens."

Now, if this Resolution, unlike the last, is confided to the hands of an artist, it is not that he may, or indeed is fitted to enter closely into the financial aspects of the matter; and, indeed, it is patent to superfluity that the very existence of our School at Athens can rest only on adequate financial conditions — conditions carrying those elements of stability without which fruitful, that is, free and unfettered, action is impossible; but rather that I, an artist, may briefly remind you how closely bound up are some of the foremost interests of Art in the prosperity of this hitherto struggling Institution—an adjective which, I trust, may henceforth no longer be applicable to it. There is, in our day, a growing tendency among the young to bear with impatience the trammels of tradition; to hold lightly the heritage of the past, and to seek future progress mainly in emancipation from the past. Gentlemen, I should wish to be frank; that spirit, blind and blameworthy in some aspects, is not wholly without wholesome elements. Art is not to be viewed as a dead tongue, a mere matter of memory; it is a living language, and perennial. It must, therefore, bear the intellectual and æsthetic impress of the days in which it is active, though I do not admit that it need take for its matter their

outward garb. It is not then that we may slavishly reproduce their forms of expression that the study of the Masters of the past is precious to us; their beneficent influence lies deeper. It is from the spirit that breathes in their work that we draw strength and teaching—from the loftiness, the sincerity, the singleness of purpose, the passion for the beautiful, that light up and nobilitate those works. But of all the Art with which the world is rich, none is so full of healthful teaching for all time—certainly not least for our own time of restless and tentative striving, as that of the Greeks of old; for in none shall we find, in a like degree, these things combined: masculine sanity, simplicity, serenity, strong and sweet, subtlety wedded to strength, the intimate side by side with the sublime. Especially is it the essence of the Greek spirit that it can never age. Surely, sir, an institution which has for its aim lovingly to study that spirit, to draw its manifestations more and more into the light, and to make it more and more a quickening and controlling influence in our day, should enlist, not among the last, the warm sympathies of the artist; and it is on that ground—the only ground on which I am qualified to stand—that I offer to this meeting the Resolution which I have just read.

Mr. EDWIN EGERTON, British Minister at Athens, in seconding the Resolution, said:—I must bear witness as a resident at Athens to the usefulness of the School, to the good work unobtrusively carried on by the Director and students, to their kindness in assisting their countrymen by their experience, and to the high appreciation in which they are held locally by the Greek officials with whom they come in contact, and by the foreign Schools. (Applause.) Unfortunately the School, from want of means, can do little in the way of exploration, and in this respect it is not flattering to our national pride to mark the contrast with the activity of the foreign Schools. The French School of Athens has a regular income of £3,120 a year, apart from special grants. Of this sum nearly £440 are yearly spent on digging and exploration, from which fund, besides much other successful work such as that at Stratos, Tegea, &c., a systematic and thorough excavation of Delos has been steadily carried on, and there has been no more satisfactory work of the kind within late years, than the exposure of this Greek Pompeii, and at such small annual cost. The chief extra grants to the French School of late have naturally been for Delphi, for which the French

Chambers have voted £20,000, £6,000 and £3,000 successively, and they have thus earned the gratitude of the whole of the civilised world. Monsieur Homolle is in hopes that Art Studentships may be founded in connexion with this School. It is evident that the study in the incomparable light of Attica of the processes of Greek Art, of its dignity and true refinement, must tend to elevate the taste of the younger Art student. The income of the German School may roughly be estimated at £2,400, including a separate endowment of £300 to supplement the Director's salary. From the funds of this School nearly £250 are annually put aside for excavation, and this has allowed of much useful work in addition to what has been done by special grants. These special grants are generally provided by the German Archæological Institute, of which the Athens School is a branch. With this aid Dr. Dörpfeld has undertaken important digging operations to determine the topography of ancient Athens during the past two or three years. It was Imperial funds which subsidised on a large scale the excavation of Troy last year—a very great operation. The Institute also pays for four stipendiaries or travelling students, who are divided between Rome and Athens. The Germans have lately undertaken with State subsidy extensive work at Ephesus as they formerly did at Pergamos and Magnesia. It must be remembered that they spent £40,000 at Olympia, with the magnificent results so well known. I mention this merely to show the extent to which support has been given to German Archæological exploration. As regards the American School, it is to be noted that its support by the Universities and Colleges is great. Its income has now reached £2,000 a year, of which £500 is available for special work. Some of this money has this year most usefully been employed at the Heræum and at Eretria in Eubœa, and in previous years at Platos, Argos, Sikyon, Sparta, at Thoricos, Icaria, and elsewhere in Attica. The British School had this year no funds whatever available for the work of discovery. Members of the School, however, have worked in Crete and Alexandria. It would indeed be satisfactory if a sum could be annually devoted to exploration and to systematic excavation. It is absolutely necessary first to examine promising sites —such, for instance, as Elis—to prove that work on a large scale would have certain results. This means a slight preliminary expenditure, but even that the School has not been able to afford. I learn that in

Asia Minor, Hamdi Bey would gladly see the British School working at a promising site, and I can promise that in our Ambassador at Constantinople they will meet with the sympathy they require. Unfortunately, the School is now cramped for want of support at home, and it is that support which we hope to obtain. (Applause.)

The Resolution was unanimously carried.

LORD HERSCHELL :—Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, the very pleasing duty devolves upon me of asking you to express the thanks of this meeting to His Royal Highness for presiding on the present occasion. (Applause.) We are all aware that the presence of His Royal Highness is no mere form as an expression of British interest in the School at Athens. For he has displayed a vivid and active interest in the welfare of the School, and a desire to see it removed from the unfortunate position it has hitherto occupied, and made more worthy of the nation it represents. I do not intend to add anything to the words that have been spoken, urging additional support to this School at Athens. I happened to be at Athens just previous to its coming into existence, and I heard a great deal about its prospects in the autumn of 1886. Since that time I have taken that interest in it, which I think it would be impossible for any one to avoid who had once come under that fascination which Greece exercises upon all who tread its soil. I am sure it will give the utmost satisfaction to those who have fought the battle of the School, if I may say so, for so many years under circumstances of such discouragement, if they could be assured that now it is to emerge from its difficulties and take a worthy place, the place which it deserves to take in the work which is going on at Athens. It has not been satisfactory to any Englishman to feel, that in a field of study and work in which there is no reason why we should be behind, but every reason why we should be on a level with other nations, we should have seemed to lag behind. But I confess I am delighted to find that there is a prospect of public assistance in the present case of the same kind that has been rendered by other nations. I think it is incumbent on us as a nation that we show the world that France and Germany are not before us in their desire to see this great work promoted. On the other hand the Government grant will not be, and ought not to be, a substitute for private zeal, but I hope the combination of them both will render the School free from future difficulties.

I have to ask you to thank His Royal Highness for his kindness in presiding over us.

Dr. MAGRATH, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford :—I am permitted, in the absence of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to second the proposal which Lord Herschell has made. All friends of the British School at Athens—and the University of Oxford has shown itself during the last nine years a good friend of the School (hear, hear)—must feel what invaluable service His Royal Highness has rendered by gathering us together, and taking the chair on this occasion. I have said the University has been a good friend to the School, and I would like to say that such liberality as it has been able to show, has been in many ways most admirably repaid. The students we have sent out to her—and we have sent to her of our best—have come back, from their longer or shorter stay, able to render to us services which could not be rendered by any persons who had not gone through the course they have gone through there. I must not go further in this, but I can only say that I think, when the record of this meeting is published, that members of the University of Oxford will observe with pride and gratification that His Royal Highness is enabled, in spite of the many engrossing duties and occupations of his high position, still to retain his interest in those ancient studies which he pursued long ago in Oxford's classic shade. (Loud applause.)

LORD HERSCHELL put the resolution to the meeting, and it was unanimously carried.

The PRINCE OF WALES :—Gentlemen, before the proceedings of to-day must terminate, I desire to thank Lord Herschell and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford for having brought forward this resolution. I am sure it has been a great and sincere pleasure to me to preside at this meeting, and all those who have the interest of the British School at Athens at heart will, I am sure, be grateful to you, gentlemen, for having attended as numerously as you have done, and to all those gentlemen who have so kindly made such excellent speeches on the subject. After what we have heard, it is useless for me to say more. I only hope that all those here, and all those who were unable to come, will by their material support place this School on the same footing as that on which the schools of other countries are, so that England may not stand in a different position to those other schools,

but may worthily sustain the great traditions of the past, and heartily support the education of all our young men in classical study, not only as regards reading and learning, but also in respect to practical experience gained through visits to that beautiful and interesting country. I thank you who have so loyally supported me to-day, and I sincerely hope we may soon hear the good news that this School has been placed in a sound and satisfactory position. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS

JULY 17th, 1895.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

THE Annual Meeting of Subscribers was held at 22, Albemarle Street, on Wednesday, July 17th, 1895, LORD LINGEN, K.C.B., in the chair. Among those present were the Provost of Oriel, Dr. Sandys, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, Q.C., Professor Ridgeway, Mr. Theodore Bent, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Mr. H. G. Dakyns, Mr. J. T. Stannus, and Mr. Walter Leaf.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. GEORGE MACMILLAN, read the following Report on behalf of the Managing Committee.

REPORT OF MANAGING COMMITTEE, SESSION 1894—5.

Although there is no very striking achievement to record, the School may, in the opinion of the Committee, be considered to have had a fairly prosperous Session. Eight students were admitted or re-admitted, and good work has been done. Of former students Mr. E. F. Benson, scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and Craven University student, has been out for his fourth Session, and, besides continuing his work on the cult of Asclepius, and on the Fourth Century heads at Athens, has taken part in excavations in Alexandria. Mr. J. L. Myres, Oxford Craven Fellow, was again attached to the School, and carried out researches in Cyprus and Crete. Mr. R. Carr Bosanquet, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and now Craven student, who was at the School during the Session 1892-3, has just spent his second Session there, and made a careful study of the *lecythi*

in Athens. Mr. E. R. Bevan, of New College, Oxford, who was in Athens last year, has been re-admitted to the School for his second Session, and took part in the excavations at Alexandria.

Of the new students two came from Scotland, viz., Mr. John Duncan, holder of the Blackie Travelling Fellowship of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. Adam Fyfe Findlay, a former pupil of Professor Ramsay at Aberdeen, sent out by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Both were working at questions bearing on the history of Christianity, and thus proved the usefulness of the School in a department of research which has not hitherto come within its sphere of work. Mr. J. E. Brooks, formerly of Peterhouse, Cambridge, came out for the first time, and has done some preliminary work with a view to further research in another Session, especially in connection with the early Italian travellers in Greece, with the Greek teachers in Italy at the time of the Renaissance, and with the records and doings of the French and English travellers at the end of last and the beginning of the present century. Mr. Herbert Awdry, Assistant Master in Wellington College, took advantage of a grace term to visit Athens and go through a course of archæological study. Although under the circumstances original work was out of the question, the Committee were very glad to admit Mr. Awdry as a regular student in order to emphasise the usefulness of the School as an adjunct to the ordinary classical education at home. It is much to be hoped that other public schoolmasters who have the opportunity may follow Mr. Awdry's example. Further details as to the work of the School will, as usual, be supplied in the Report of the Director.

Under the circumstances mentioned in last year's Report, the Committee have not thought it advisable to undertake any excavation in Greece during the past Session. No funds were available in the School treasury, and it was thought better to postpone any application for a fresh site until the financial situation was more favourable. Two students, however, Mr. E. F. Benson and Mr. E. R. Bevan, have taken part in experimental excavations in Alexandria, conducted by Mr. D. G. Hogarth on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, with the help of a contribution from the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. Owing to the great size and overbuilt nature of the site of the ancient city, it had been necessary to confine the inquiry to broad preliminary

considerations as to depth of deposit, height of water level, and general condition of remains underground. To test these questions, shafts had been sunk in several localities in the east and centre of the site, and inquiries made diligently as to the result of previous excavations. Galleries also were driven under the mound of Fort Kom el Dikk. Everywhere the deposit was of great thickness and very unremunerative, the present water level was up to or above the Roman strata, the whole coast was very damp, and the condition of such remains as were found was ruinous in the last degree. It is, of course, very disappointing that the results should thus have been mainly negative, but the Committee cannot feel that the time of the two students engaged has been ill-bestowed, and the experience gained may bear fruit elsewhere.

The Committee are very glad to be able to announce that, thanks to the generosity of one of the Trustees of the School, Dr. Edwin Freshfield, there is at last good prospect of at least some part of Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley's admirable work on Byzantine architecture in Greece being published in the course of the coming year. The first scheme of publishing all the results in one handsome folio volume fell through because not enough subscribers came forward to ensure the undertaking against financial failure. It has now been arranged that one important instalment, that dealing with the magnificent Church of St. Luke at Stiri, in Phocis, shall be published in a smaller form. Dr. Freshfield has guaranteed the cost of publication to the extent of £300, so that the Committee have been able to put the work in hand without risk to the finances of the School. If this first instalment is well received others will follow in due course.

It has frequently been pointed out that Subscribers to the School at present receive no adequate return for their subscriptions. It is true that, by an arrangement advantageous both to the School and to the Hellenic Society, all important papers written by members of the School are ultimately published in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, to which the bulk of the School subscribers, being also members of the Society, have access. But, after all, this is only an indirect return for the subscription to the School, and does not affect the Subscribers who do not happen to belong to the Hellenic Society. The only document, therefore, which the School has to show to its Subscribers is the Annual Report, which, though useful enough as far as it goes,

is not sufficiently attractive, either in form or substance, to encourage fresh Subscribers. After careful consideration, the Committee have decided henceforth to print this Report in a more readable form, and to supplement it by brightly written papers on matters bearing on the work of the School, but of more general interest and of a more popular character than the articles which naturally appear in a scientific journal. The first number of this new publication is now in hand, and will be published in the course of the autumn. At the same time, it has been decided that all "Subscribers," in the sense defined in the "Rules and Regulations" of the School, that is to say, donors of £10 and upwards, or annual Subscribers of one guinea and upwards, shall henceforth have the right to use the Library, and to attend the public meetings of the School, whenever they may be in Athens.

As the accompanying Balance Sheet will show, the expenditure of the past year, including the salary of £500 to the Director, amounted to £617, while the income from subscriptions and from interest on investments came to £492. There would thus have been a deficit, had not the donations fortunately been above the average, amounting to £289. For £120 out of this sum the Committee are indebted to the generosity of Mr. Egerton, the British Minister at Athens. Miss King gave £50; Lady Howard de Walden and Mr. J. M. Fletcher, £20 each; and Sir William Farrer, Mr. F. C. Penrose, and the Misses Monk, £10 each. The Committee were, however, to their great regret, compelled to withhold for the year the two Studentships of £50 each, which they have been in the habit of placing at the disposal of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Turning now to the future, the Committee feel much satisfaction in assuring subscribers that the financial position of the School has been substantially improved during the last few months. In the first place, a memorial to the Treasury, in favour of the School receiving a grant of £500 a year from public funds, which was signed by many influential persons, and by representatives of the leading universities, public schools, learned societies, and other institutions throughout the United Kingdom, and which was sent in just before the late Government left office, met with a prompt and satisfactory response. One of the last acts of Lord Rosebery, as First Lord of the Treasury, and of Sir William Harcourt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to record

a Treasury Minute, recommending that such a grant should be made, from the fund set apart for scientific investigations, for a period of five years. This Minute has been confirmed by the Lords of the Treasury, and if the School is efficiently carried on during the next five years, there is every hope that the grant will be renewed. The Classical Board at Cambridge has approved a proposal for an application to the Trustees of the Worts Fund for an annual grant to the School. Several colleges at Oxford and Cambridge have voted annual grants for a limited period, ranging in amount from £5 to £20, and it is confidently expected that others will follow suit. Then again, as will be known to most of the present company, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose interest in the School dates from the inaugural meeting held at Marlborough House in 1883, held last week another meeting, on a larger scale, in St. James's Palace, at, or after, which subscriptions for limited periods were announced to the amount of about £300. Among them may be mentioned £25 a year, for five years, from the Prince of Wales; £100 a year, for five years, from Mr. Ludwig Mond; £50 a year, for five years, from Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild; £20 a year, for five years, from Mr. Edward Steinkopf, from Mr. Alma Tadema, and from Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; £10 10s. a year, for five years, from Lord Egerton of Tatton, and from Lord Hillingdon; and £10 a year, for five years, from Sir Frederick Leighton and from Mr. Douglas Freshfield. Donations also have been contributed to the amount of about £800, including £100 each from Lord Iveagh, Lord Savile, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, Mr. C. J. Leaf, Mr. Wernher, and Mr. Pandeli Ralli; £50 from Lord Wimborne; £25 each from Mr. J. T. Knowles, Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. Sydney Stern; £20 each from General Pitt Rivers, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir Thomas Lucas, and the Rev. H. F. Tozer.

For this improved state of things the Committee feel that, in the first place, cordial thanks are due to the Prince of Wales, who has thus once more lent the great weight of his position and authority to the claims of the School for public support. When the heir to the throne has publicly testified his keen personal interest in an institution, it can hardly be contended that its welfare is not a matter of national concern. In the next place the thanks of all friends of the School are due to the enlightened action of Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt in

responding so readily to the application for Government aid. The value of the grant is not to be measured by its amount, for hardly less valuable is the implied recognition that such work as is carried on at the School is important enough to the national life to justify encouragement by the State. The fact that the grant has been approved by the present Government also deserves grateful acknowledgment, and has the further significance that both the great parties in the State are thus shown to be agreed in recognising the national character of the School. Finally the Committee cannot refrain from expressing their thanks to Professor Charles Waldstein, to whose energetic advocacy of the School is due much of the improvement in its financial position.

It appears, then, that the position and prospects of the School at this moment are decidedly more favourable than at any previous period of its history. It is for the Managing Committee to take care that these advantages are turned to the best account, and for all friends of the School to see that the impetus given by the recent movement in its favour is not allowed to die away. If the efficiency of the School is maintained at a high level we may hope that it will attract constantly increasing support. And as it thus gains in strength we may feel assured that the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with the other foreign Institutes in Athens, and with the Greek authorities, will in no way be impaired; while the usefulness of the School to British travellers in Greece will be more and more recognised. Nor can the Committee doubt that the example set by the present British Minister at Athens, Mr. Edwin Egerton, to whose active sympathy the School is so deeply indebted, will be followed by his successors at the Legation.

Mr. Ernest Gardner's term of office as Director having expired, the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of his services to the School during the past eight years. They trust that the benefit of his experience will still be available in the management of the School, and to this end they propose to take the earliest opportunity of inviting him to accept a seat on the Committee.

In moving the adoption of the Report the CHAIRMAN said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I proceed formally to move the

adoption of the Report which has been read to you, I am bound, by precedent, to offer to you some few observations of my own, more or less cognate to the occasion, and, in the first place, I must ask you to let me state that I have not sought the honour of occupying the chair on this occasion, and that, although I have not felt at liberty to decline it, I am conscious of being very inadequately qualified for the performance of such a duty.

I come before you, not as I ought to be, an accomplished archæologist, but as an old-fashioned scholar who, fifty or sixty years ago, studied, with some care, the classical texts that were current in the Oxford schools, but under very different conditions from those which surround them at the present time, and this difference is the theme on which I shall principally dwell. Archæology, as a science of material objects which appeal to the senses, archæology as it appears in the publications of the Hellenic Society, and in the reports of the School at Athens, hardly entered into the ordinary classical curriculum. There were several reasons for this—the all-important task of settling the text of the Greek classics, and perfecting the rules of grammar which grew out of a closer examination of editions and manuscripts, pretty well occupied the scholars who adorned the last and the first third of the present century. Their labours naturally, almost necessarily, turned the classical instruction of the time towards verbal criticism. Besides, travel abroad was difficult and costly, and did not often include the class of schoolmasters. Museums were fewer than they are now, less richly filled, less accessible, less well arranged. Books of illustration were for the most part unwieldy quartos and folios, and were very expensive, because artists and engravers had to be employed where we are now able to resort to the cheaper and more accurate photographers. I doubt whether I can express to you the enormous difference which I feel between the almost exclusively verbal character of classical study as it existed when I was young, and its realism in the present day. I might offer, by way of example, the difference between a Greek play edited by Elmsley, or Monk, or Blomfield, and Müller's edition of the Eumenides, the appearance of which in an English translation was one of the earliest indications in this country of the coming change. Far be it, however, from me to undervalue what we owe to the masters who have given us our present classical texts.

We should dearly purchase our increased archæological knowledge if it led us away from the old study of that great literature from which archæology derives its life and significance. The archæology for which we desire to make a home in our society is the archæology of the scholar, and not simply that of the dealer and the cicerone, although these latter, in their place, have their own *raison d'être*, and are not to be despised. It would, indeed, be a fatal mistake if archæology were proposed as an end in itself, and not as the means of illustrating and interpreting classical literature—when its minutiæ are studied. This should be done in the spirit which animated the eighteenth century scholars in their microscopical examination of the text. They had a general object in view, and each particular, of however little account it might seem for the moment, was noted by them as of possible use to the critic at one time or other. I see no reason to apprehend that our archæological labours will fail to be pursued in this old spirit. As happy instances of the light which classical archæology and classical literature can be made to throw on each other, let me quote, from the Hellenic Society's latest journal, Mr. Loring's paper on the routes of the Peloponnese, where Strabo and Pausanias become our Murray and Bädeker, as we yield ourselves to the friendly guidance of a conscientious and scholarly pedestrian, who paces the very scenes immortalized by such names as Alpheus and Eurotas, Mantinea and Sparta. Of another class, but of equal merit, to my mind, is the short paper by Dr. Murray in the same volume, on a beautiful Athenian Lecythos, and the connexion of its subject with two singularly interesting passages in Homer.

I am quite as well aware as any of my hearers can be, that, in dwelling upon my own sense of the change which has come over Greek studies, I have pursued a theme interesting perhaps to myself, but less so, if at all, to you, who may have expected from your chairman a statement of the present position of archæological science, or at least of our share in advancing it. I can only repeat that I am not an archæologist.

I will pass, therefore, with your permission, to the improvement which the notice of a coming government grant makes in our prospects. Whether or not such a grant *ought*, in this country, to be necessary, I will not stay to inquire, but that it *is* necessary, if we are to make any early step in advance, I think we may fairly affirm, after the experiment

of trying, now for some years, to do without it. Our School at Athens is the essential element of our organization, and this School can possess no vitality without a resident Director having a reasonable salary, and a reasonable prospect of its permanence. The government grant makes such an appointment at once possible. Other expenditure is less imperative in its incidence, it may rise or fall, according to the means at hand, without its fluctuations at once stopping our entire machinery. But it is otherwise with the directorship. Few private patrons are willing to guarantee a salary, and few persons, among those who are fittest for any particular employment, are likely to be willing to devote themselves to it, if any uncertainty hangs over its permanence. The Director's salary, therefore, should be made the first charge on the government grant. No doubt the continued proposal to Parliament by the ministry of the day of such a grant, may come to depend upon proof that adequate means from other sources are forthcoming for the effective prosecution of the researches and studies of which the Director is meant to be the centre. Such contributions are likely, we may hope, to be more widely forthcoming, when it is seen that we have the machinery for turning them to account. The efficacy of this part of our income depends on its stability. Many of our undertakings require mature preparation, and are of a nature to cover considerable lengths of time. A large number of regular subscribers of moderate sums promises better for us than larger contributions, but of less assured continuance. Our appeal to this wider public could not be more forcibly put, as is pointed out in the Report which has been read to us, than in the recent address of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the meeting in St. James's Palace. For that address, showing how cordially, and with what insight, he appreciates the objects of this Society, as well as for his liberal contribution to our funds, we cannot but feel most deeply grateful to His Royal Highness, and encouraged in our appeal for more general support.

Our Society may be expected, and, no doubt, will be disposed, in proportion as its means grow, to extend the sphere of its activity. The Hellenic world, before it became Macedonian, or was lost in that of Rome, not only included Hellas proper and its islands, but was reproduced in Sicily, and along the southern coasts of Italy, with less divergence from the original type and standard than distinguishes England from the United States. The names of Pythagoras, of Gelon,

and of Hiero, are landmarks in the annals of Hellas. The names of Æschylus and Pindar are both connected with Sicily. The temples of Agrigentum and Selinus—the theatres of Segesta and Taormina—the harbour and walls of Syracuse—Etna itself, how glorious the beauty, how Hellenic the associations! I read over when I was in Sicily such of Pindar's odes as are dedicated to Sicilian victors in the games of the mother country. If my memory serves me, there are seventeen such odes out of a total of forty-five. There could be no better title deeds of Hellenic identity.

In the pure Hellenic world, as defined by its literature and surviving in its monuments, inquiries of the deepest interest in the history of mankind can never be exhausted. May our Society, in due succession, as opportunity occurs, prosperously undertake them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. W. GIBBS, Q.C., and carried unanimously.

In the absence of Mr. Ernest Gardner the Secretary read the following from the Director's Report to the Committee:—

DIRECTOR'S REPORT, 1894-5.

Though the past year is not one of which there is very much to report, it is one in which the School has fulfilled its functions in a most satisfactory manner. It has had excellent students who have done work which is both useful in itself and valuable to them; I only regret that the unfortunate financial position of the School did not make it possible to give such scope to their energies as they deserved, and to allow them a chance of distinguishing themselves in the field of excavation, as well as in the quieter and less ostentatious work of travelling and study. I am glad to think that this difficulty will not recur in future years, but that its students may now look forward with confidence to being employed on regular and systematic excavation, as well as enjoying the other advantages of a properly endowed institution. There have, however, been some compensations for the absence of excavations conducted by the British School in Greece. Two students, Mr. Benson and Mr. Bevan, worked at the excavations at Alexandria, which were under the direction of Mr. Hogarth, a former student of the School; and although these excavations did not lead to any very brilliant discoveries, and were mainly negative in their results, they completely fulfilled their

purpose of testing the conditions under which excavation was possible at Alexandria. Another student, Mr. Duncan, joined Mr. Petrie at his excavation in Egypt, after concluding his term at Athens. And, in Greece itself, the extensive excavations of the French at Delphi, of the Germans in Athens, and the Americans at Argos, to all of which we were cordially invited, afforded plenty of opportunity for studying and discussing the results of work still in progress—an opportunity only inferior to that offered by conducting an excavation in person. Mr. Myres also made a small excavation in Greece itself, as a student of the School, though at his own expense. He opened some of the tumuli mentioned in the German map, near Kara, on the slope of Hymettos; but his results were purely negative, proving that these apparent tumuli were mere heaps of stones picked off the fields.

The season of work in Athens will, I think, bear comparison with any previous season of the School's activity; and this is a thing that is not to be said lightly, considering the very high standard set by our students in previous years. We have had altogether eight upon Greek soil, if we may include Mr. Bevan, who worked as a student of the School at Alexandria, though the delay of the excavations there prevented his finishing his season, as he intended, in Athens. Other former students who returned were Mr. Benson, for his fourth season, Mr. Carr Bosanquet, and Mr. Myres. Thus we again last year kept up the balance of an equal number of old and new students, so as to assure the preservation of tradition as well as the infusion of new blood. I should like, however, to mention in addition to the regular students, Professor Bury, of Dublin, who was with us for about two months, and the Hon. R. Lister, who, though nominally an honorary member of the School, was certainly among our working students; this is sufficiently attested by the valuable article on Delphi which he contributed to the *Contemporary Review*. His promotion to Constantinople in February was a loss to us, regretted by all connected with the School. The usual open meetings and lectures were held during the winter season, and were remarkably well attended, both by members of other Schools and Legations, by Greek archæologists, and by other visitors to Athens. Several papers were read, which will subsequently be published in the *Hellenic Journal* or the School Report; among these I may mention papers by the Director on "Sir Charles Newton and His Work," on

"The Schools of Aristocles and Critios," and on "Calamis"; by Mr. Benson on "The Head from Laurium," a valuable piece of artistic criticism; by Mr. Bosanquet on "The Pentathlon," including several original and convincing suggestions as to Greek athletics; by Mr. Findlay on "St. Paul and the Areopagus," an exhaustive criticism of Curtius' theory; and above all a most interesting paper by Professor J. B. Bury, of Dublin, on "Hellas and the Hellenes; a Historical Problem," of which I must not anticipate the results, while thanking him for honouring our School by the first communication of his brilliant theory. Among the expeditions I made with students of the School may be mentioned one with Professor Bury, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Findlay, for purposes of study and photographing, to Marathon and Rhamnus, one for similar purposes to Epidaurus and Sicyon, with Mr. Bosanquet, and one with Mr. Benson to Ægosthena. In all these instances our work was facilitated by a kind hospitality which enabled us to stay upon the site itself—at Marathon in the farm of M. Skouzé, at Epidaurus in the house built by the Greek Government, and at Ægosthena in tents lent by Mr. Egerton.

The unprecedentedly large number of visitors who came to Athens at Easter, especially from Oxford, offered the School an opportunity of fulfilling another of its functions. A set of open-air lectures upon various buildings in Athens was organized, as well as a steamboat trip to the temple at Ægina, joined by forty people. I think that all these visitors found the advantage of having a recognised centre provided for them when in Athens.

I have to thank once more both my foreign colleagues and the Greek authorities for their invaluable courtesy, and the facilities they have offered us for study and instruction. To Dr. Dörpfeld we are indebted both for his topographical lectures and for the invitation to join his tour to the Islands and to Troy; and to M. Homolle for leave to study, with the help of his photographs and casts, the wonderful results of the French excavations at Delphi and at Delos. This School also joined, through the representation of my brother, in the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Curtius at Olympia; and I have served on the Commission appointed to supervise the restoration of the Panathenaic Stadium, in view of the Olympian International Sports to be held there next year.

With this meeting closes the ninth year of the School's existence, and the eighth of my directorship. During these eight years 35 students have been admitted to the School, and the average yearly number in Athens has been between seven and eight. Of these students the great majority have been from Oxford or Cambridge, in almost exactly equal proportions; we have also had two students from Aberdeen, two from the Royal Academy, and one from the Royal Institute of British Architects. I am glad to record that almost all these students have since their return obtained desirable and influential positions in England, many of them where they will be able to pass on to others the influence of their sojourn in Greece. Of the work which we have done together, while they were in Athens, it is difficult for me to speak, but owing so much to their cordial co-operation, I do not like to conclude without a word as to its result. It has been recognised, both by our foreign colleagues in Athens and by our friends at home, that the position of the School was out of all proportion to its meagre income, and that it was a not unworthy rival of the richly endowed institutions beside which it had to take its place. And this recognition took a practical form at the brilliant and distinguished meeting of last week at St. James's Palace, when the claim of the School to increased support was based upon the record of the excellent work it had done during the nine years of its existence—a claim kindly advocated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and most generously maintained by Professor Jebb. That this claim should have been so unanimously admitted and so nobly met must be a great satisfaction to all friends of the School, but especially to those whose work in Athens has led to so splendid a recompense.

On the motion of Mr. THEODORE BENT, seconded by Mr. HUGH STANNUS, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That Professor Pelham and Professor Clifford Allbutt be re-elected, and that Professor Waldstein, Mr. William Loring and Mr. J. L. Myres be elected members of the Managing Committee; that Lord Lingen and Sir Frederick Pollock be re-elected Auditors; that Mr. Walter Leaf be re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. George Macmillan Hon. Secretary of the School for the ensuing session.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 7TH JULY, 1894, TO 4TH JULY, 1895.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions as per list	471	17	0			
Less not yet paid . .	5	5	0			
				466	12	0
Arrears paid in 1894-5 . . .				4	4	0
Dividends on Investment . .				21	15	0
Balance to Dr. of Capital . .				58	3	9
				£550	14	9

	£	s.	d.
Director's salary	500	0	0
House maintenance . . .	24	8	8
Printing and postage . . .	24	11	10
Sundries	1	14	3
	£550	14	9

BYZANTINE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account . .	214	2	4
Donation, Dr. Freshfield . .	50	0	0
	£264	2	4

	£	s.	d.
Macmillan & Co., cost of prospectus	89	1	5
Insurance of drawings . . .	0	15	0
Mr. Schultz, for time . . .	14	9	10
Balance down	159	16	1
	£264	2	4

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account . .	1,050	1	4
Donations, as per list . . .	288	17	0
	£1,338	18	4

	£	s.	d.
Library and carriage of books .	66	12	9
Excess of Expenditure over Income	58	3	9
General Balance down . .	1,214	1	10
	£1,338	18	4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

BALANCE ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
General Balance . . .	1,214	1	10	India 3°/₀ Stock, £750 at 95 . .	712	10	0
Byzantine Fund Balance .	159	16	1	Balance at Bank	661	7	11
	£1,373	17	11		£1,373	17	11

Examined and found correct, 9th July, 1895.

LINGEN.

F. POLLOCK.

CYPRUS EXPLORATION FUND.—MR. MYRES' ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of C. E. Fund . . (*See last report.*)	29	0	9	Excavations at Agia Paraskeva .	3	5	8
				Excavations at Kolopsida . .	6	5	9
				Excavations at Batsalos . .	4	1	10
				Excavations at Hassan Effendi and Turabi (part only: the excavations continued with other funds) .	15	7	6
	£29	0	9		£29	0	9

DONATIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Turner	2	2	0
R. H. Lang, Esq.	1	1	0
C. H. Stanton, Esq.	2	2	0
E. H. Egerton, Esq.	20	0	0
,, ,, ,,	100	0	0
E. W. Brooks, Esq.	3	0	0
Dr. White	1	1	0
Sir W. J. Farrer	10	0	0
P. E. Matheson, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir E. Monson	5	0	0
Sir G. M. Humphry	5	5	0
Mrs. S. Stephens	3	0	0
Mrs. Lecky	5	0	0
F. C. Penrose, Esq.	10	0	0
C. H. Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
Lady Howard de Walden	20	0	0
The Misses Monk	10	0	0
F. Elliot, Esq.	5	0	0
J. M. Fletcher, Esq.	20	0	0
Evelyn Abbott, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss King	50	0	0
Mrs. Flower	5	0	0
Sir E. Fry	3	3	0
	288	17	0
Amount previously acknowledged	5,155	11	2
	£5,444	8	2

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—1894-5.

	£	s.	d.
The University of Oxford	100	0	0
The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies	100	0	0
The Society of Antiquaries	5	5	0
Brasenose College, Oxford (for five years)	5	0	0
Prof. T. Clifford Allbutt	1	1	0
E. C. Austen Leigh, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Wm. Agnew	2	2	0
Hubert Brinton, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. Stopford Brooke	1	1	0
Prof. S. H. Butcher	2	2	0
Dr. T. Barlow	1	1	0
The Very Rev. Dr. Butler	5	0	0
J. C. Bailey, Esq.	5	0	0
H. E. Buxton, Esq.	1	0	0
The Rev. A. Carr	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Curtis	1	1	0
W. Chawner, Esq.	2	2	0
A. C. Cole, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss Carlisle	1	1	0
H. O. D. Davidson, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. S. A. Donaldson	1	1	0
The Rt. Hon. G. Denman	2	2	0
A. G. Earl, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. F. R. Elliot	1	1	0
A. Eumorfopoulos, Esq.	1	1	0
A. J. Evans, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Ewart	5	0	0
W. W. Fowler, Esq.	1	1	0
J. A. Fort, Esq.	1	0	0
Prof. P. Gardner	2	2	0
Mrs. Gardner	2	2	0
D. G. Hogarth, Esq.	2	0	0
C. A. Hay, Esq.	5	5	0
Miss Hawes	1	1	0
Lord Herschell	5	0	0
A. E. Haigh, Esq.	1	0	0
C. B. Heberden, Esq.	2	2	0
The Bishop of Hereford	1	1	0
H. Stuart Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. C. J. Leaf	5	0	0
Lord Lingen	2	2	0
Miss Lloyd	1	1	0
Mrs. S. S. Lewis	2	2	0
Walter Leaf, Esq.	100	0	0
Alex. Macmillan, Esq.	5	0	0
G. A. Macmillan, Esq.	10	10	0
E. D. A. Morshead, Esq.	1	0	0
Lord Morley	1	1	0
D. B. Monro, Esq.	3	3	0
Ernest Myers, Esq.	1	1	0
W. L. Newman, Esq.	2	2	0
Prof. Sir F. Pollock	1	1	0
W. C. Perry, Esq.	1	1	0
The Hon. Mrs. A. Pelham	1	1	0
W. G. Rawlinson, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. J. S. Reid	1	1	0
Mrs. Romanes	1	1	0
H. P. Richards, Esq.	1	1	0
Prof. Rhys Roberts	1	1	0
Mrs. Robb	1	1	0
Carried Forward	£428	14	0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—1894-5 (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward	428	14	0
Dr. Radford	1	1	0
Prof. G. H. Rendall . .	1	1	0
T. B. Sandwith, Esq. .	1	1	0
Miss Swanwick . . .	1	1	0
Dr. J. E. Sandys . . .	5	0	0
A. H. Smith, Esq. . .	1	1	0
R. Bickford Smith, Esq.	2	2	0
Owen Seaman, Esq. .	1	1	0
Miss Stevenson . . .	1	1	0
J. Sullivan, Esq. . . .	1	1	0
G. von U. Searle, Esq. .	1	0	0
The Rev. H. F. Tozer .	10	0	0
F. F. Tuckett, Esq. . .	1	0	0
J. R. Thursfield, Esq. .	1	1	0
Sir E. M. Thompson, K.C.B.	3	3	0
The Rev. C. C. Tancock	1	1	0
J. Pridgin Teale, Esq., F.R.S.	1	1	0
Dr. A. W. Verrall . .	1	1	0
The Rev. W. W. Vickers	1	1	0
E. L. Vaughan, Esq. .	1	0	0
The Rev. E. Warre . .	1	1	0
G. C. W. Warr, Esq. .	1	1	0
T. H. Warren, Esq. . .	1	1	0
J. Wells, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. W. Wayte .	1	1	0
John Ward, Esq., F.S.A.	1	0	0
Total Annual Subscriptions	£471	17	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTE. Under No. V. of the Rules and Regulations, "the following shall be considered as Subscribers to the School:—

(1) Donors of £10 and upwards.
(2) Annual Subscribers of £1 and upwards during the period of their subscription.
(3) Corporate bodies subscribing £50 at one time, or £5 annually."

In making out the following list, donations of less than £10 have been regarded as aggregate annual subscriptions of £1, and are spread over a corresponding number of years.

The Treasurer would be glad to be informed of any changes of address or errors in this list.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c., Marlborough House, S.W.
THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES.
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly.
BRASENOSE COLLEGE, Oxford.
CHRIST CHURCH, Oxford.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, Oxford.
KING'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.
MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Oxford.
THE HON. COMPANY OF CLOTHWORKERS, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Abbott, Evelyn, Esq., Balliol College, Oxford.
Adam, J., Esq., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Agnew, Sir William, Bart., M.P., 11, Great Stanhope Street, Park Lane.
Alexander, W. C., Esq., 24, Lombard Street, E.C.
Allbutt, Prof. T. Clifford, F.R.S., St. Rhadegunds, Cambridge.
Austen-Leigh, E. C., Esq., Eton College.

Bailey, J. C., Esq., 2, Tanfield Court, The Temple, E.C.
Balfour, The Right Hon. G. W., M.P., 67, Addison Road, W.
Barlow, T., Esq., M.D., 10, Wimpole Street, W.
Bent, J. Theodore, Esq., 13, Great Cumberland Place, W.
Bond, E. A., Esq., C.B., 64, Princes Square, W.
Brassey, The Right Hon. Lord, 4, Great George Street, W.
Brinton, Hubert, Esq., Eton College.
Brooke, Miss E., Northgate House, Honley, near Huddersfield.
Brooke, The Rev. Stopford, 1, Manchester Square, W.
Brooks, E. W., Esq., 28, Great Ormond Street, W.
Burdett-Coutts, The Baroness, Holly Lodge, Hampstead.
Butcher, Professor, The University, Edinburgh.
Bute, The Most Hon. Marquis of, K.T., St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.
Butler, The Very Rev. Dr., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Buxton, A. F., Esq., 50, Cornhill, E.C.
Buxton, F. W., Esq., 62, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Buxton, H. E., Esq., Fritton, Great Yarmouth.
Bywater, Mrs., 93, Onslow Square, S.W.
Bywater, Prof. Ingram, Christchurch, Oxford.

Campbell, The Rev. Prof. L., 35, Kensington Court Mansions, W.
Carlisle, Miss Helen, High Lawn, Bowdon, Cheshire.
Carr, The Rev. A., Addington Vicarage, Croydon.
Chamberlain, The Right Hon. J., M.P., 40, Princes Gardens, S.W.
Chambers, Colonel O., E. I. United Service Club, 16, St. James's Square, W.
Chawner, W., Esq., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Colchester, The Right Hon. Lord, 8, Princes Gate, S.W.
Cole, A. C., Esq., 64, Portland Place, W.
Colvin, Sidney, Esq., British Museum, W.C.
Cook, Sir F., Bart., 22, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
Cowper, The Right Hon. Earl, Panshanger, Hertford.
Curtis, The Rev. Canon, Memorial Church, Constantinople.
Cust, Lionel, Esq., 9, Bryanston Square, W.
Cust, Miss A. M., 63, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

Dakyns, H. G., Esq., Higher Coombe, Haslemere.
Darwin, Prof. G. H., F.R.S., Cambridge.
Davey, The Right Hon. Lord, 86, Brook Street, W.
Davidson, H. O. D., Esq., Harrow.
Davies, The Rev. G. S., Charterhouse, Godalming.
Deacon, W. S., Esq., Pointers, Cobham, Surrey.
Denman, The Right Hon. George, 8, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
Dilke, The Right Hon. Sir C. W., Bart., M.P., 76, Sloane Street, S.W.
Donaldson, The Rev. S. A., Eton College.
Durham, The Right Hon. The Earl of, 14, South Street, Park Lane.
Durnford, Walter, Esq., Eton College.

Earl, A. G., Esq., Ferox Hall, Tonbridge.
Egerton, E. H., Esq., C.B., H.B.M. Minister, British Legation, Athens.
Egerton, The Right Hon. Lord, of Tatton, 7, St. James's Square, S.W.
Elliott, Francis E. H., Esq., British Legation, Sofia.
Elliott, The Rev. F. R., British Legation, Athens.
Eumorfopoulo, A., Esq., 1, Kensington Park Gardens, W.
Evans, Arthur J., Esq., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
Ewart, Miss, 68, Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.

Farrer, Sir W. J., Sandhurst Lodge, Wellington College Station, Berks.
Fletcher, John M., Esq., 9, Stanhope Street, Hyde Park, W.
Flower, Mrs. Wickham, Old Swan House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
Fort, J. A., Esq., 10, College Street, Winchester.
Fowler, W. W., Esq., Lincoln College, Oxford.
Freshfield, Douglas W., Esq., 1, Airlie Gardens, W.
Fry, The Right Hon. Sir E., LL.D., F.R.S., Fairfield House, Fairland, near Bristol.

Gardner, J. T. Agg-, Esq., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
Gardner, Mrs., 35, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.
Gardner, Prof. Percy, Litt.D., 12, Canterbury Road, Oxford.
Gibbs, F. W., Esq., Q.C., 38, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
Gibson, John, Esq., 13, Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.
Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E., United University Club. S.W.
Gow, James, Esq., Litt.D., 6, Addison Street, Nottingham.

Haigh, A. E., Esq., 2, Crick Road, Oxford.
Hardy, Mrs., 1, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Harris, A., Esq., Lunefield, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Harrison, Miss, LL.D., 13, Barkston Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.
Hawes, Miss, 89, Oxford Terrace, W.
Hay, Charles Anderson, Esq., 127, Harley Street, W.
Headlam, Walter, Esq., King's College, Cambridge.
Heberden, C. B., Esq., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.
Hereford, The Right Rev. The Bishop of, The Palace, Hereford.
Herschell, The Right Hon. Lord, 46, Grosvenor Gardens, W.
Hillingdon, The Right Hon. Lord, Camelford House, Oxford Street, W.
Hogarth, D. G., Esq., Magdalen College, Oxford.
Hornby, The Rev. Dr., Provost of Eton College, Windsor.
Howard, The Dowager Lady, de Walden, 35, Portland Place, W.
Humphry, Sir G. M., F.R.S., Grove Lodge, Cambridge.

Irving, Sir Henry, Lyceum Theatre, W.C.
Iveagh, The Right Hon. Lord, 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Jebb, Prof. R. C., Litt.D., M.P., Springfield, Cambridge.
Jex-Blake, The Very Rev. Dr., The Deanery, Wells.
Jones, H. Stuart, Esq., Trinity College, Oxford.

Keser, J., Esq., M.D., 11, Harley Street, W.
King, Miss Catherine, Oxton, Birkenhead.
Knowles, James, Esq., Queen Anne's Lodge, St. James's Park, S.W.

Lang, R. Hamilton, Esq., C.M.G., The Grove, Dedham, Essex.
Lawrence, Edwin, Esq., 10, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Lawrence, The Misses, 18, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Lawson, Sir E., Bart., *Daily Telegraph*, Fleet Street, E.C.
Leaf, C. J., Esq., Beechwood, Tunbridge Wells.
Leaf, Mrs. C. J., ,, ,,
Leaf, Walter, Esq., Litt.D., 6, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.
Lecky, Mrs., 38, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
Leighton, Sir F., Bart., P.R.A., 2, Holland Park Road, W.
Lewis, Mrs. S. S., Castle-brae, Cambridge.
Lewis, T. Hayter, Esq., 12, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
Lindley, Miss Julia, 74, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.
Lindley, W., Esq., M.Inst.C.E., 10, Kidbrook Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.
Lingen, The Right Hon. Lord, 13, Wetherby Gardens, S.W.
Lister, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., Bart., 12, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.
Lister, The Hon. Reginald, British Embassy, Constantinople.
Lloyd, Miss A. M., Caythorpe Hall, Grantham.
Loring, W., Esq., 14, Montagu Street, Portman Square, W.
Lucas, Sir Thomas, Bart., 12a, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Lynch, H. F., Esq., 33, Pont Street, S.W.

Macmillan, Alex., Esq., 21, Portland Place, W.
Macmillan, G. A., Esq., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Macmillan, Messrs., & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Markby, A., Esq., Copse Hill, Wimbledon.
Marindin, G. E., Esq., Broomfields, Farnham, Surrey.
Mocatta, F. D., Esq., 9, Connaught Place, Edgware Road, W.
Mond, Ludwig, Esq., F.R.S., 20, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Monk, Miss, 4, Cadogan Square, S.W.
Monro, D. B., Esq., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.
Monson, His Excellency Sir E., K.C.M.G., British Embassy, Vienna.
Montefiore, C. G., Esq., 12, Portman Square, W.
Morley, The Right Hon. The Earl of, 31, Princes Gardens, S.W.
Morshead, E. D. A., Esq., Grafton Villa, Winchester.
Murray, Prof. G. G. A., The University, Glasgow.
Myers, Ernest, Esq., Brackenside, Chislehurst.
Mylne, Mrs., 83, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Neil, R. A., Esq., Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Newman, W. L., Esq., 1, Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham.
Oswald, J. W. Gordon, Esq. (of Aigas) Beauly, Inverness-shire, N.B.

Paton, W. R., Esq., 179, New Bond Street, W.
Pears, E., Esq., 2, Rue de la Banque, Constantinople.
Pelham, Prof. H. F., Exeter College, Oxford.
Pelham, The Hon. Mrs., Moorcroft, Monmouth.
Penrose, F. C., Esq., F.R.S., Chapter House, St. Pauls, E.C.
Perry, W. C., Esq., 7a, Manchester Square, W.
Pollock, Sir F., Bart., 48, Great Cumberland Place, W.
Poynter, E. J., Esq., R.A., 28, Albert Gate, S.W.

Radford, Dr., Sidmouth.
Ralli, Mrs. S., 32, Park Lane, W.
Ralli, P., Esq., 17, Belgrave Square, W.
Ralli, Stephen, Esq., 25, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Rathbone, Mrs., Woodgate, Sutton-Coldfield.
Rawlinson, W. G., Esq., 134, Cheapside, E.C.
Reid, J. S., Esq., Litt.D., Caius College, Cambridge.
Rendall, Prof. G. H., University College, Liverpool.
Rice, S. E. Spring, Esq., Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.
Richards, H. P., Esq., Wadham College, Oxford.
Rivers, Lieutenant-General Pitt-, Rushmore, Salisbury.
Robb, Mrs., 46, Rutland Gate, S.W.
Roberts, Prof. W. Rhys, University College, Bangor.
Robertson, Charles, Esq., Redfern, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
Rolls, J. A., Esq., The Hendre, Monmouth.
Romanes, Mrs., St. Aldates, Oxford.
Rosebery, The Right Hon. the Earl of, The Durdans, Epsom.
Rothschild, Baron F. de, 143, Piccadilly, W.
Rothschild, The Hon. Walter, 148, Piccadilly, W.
Rothschild, The Right Hon. Lord, 148, Piccadilly, W.
Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., G.C.M.G., 127, Sloane Street, S.W.

Salisbury, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, K.G., Arlington Street, W.
Sandys, J. E., Esq., Litt.D., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Sandwith, T. B., Esq., Manor House, Hove, Brighton.
Saumarez, The Right Hon. Lord de, Shrubland Park, Coddenham, Suffolk.
Savile, The Right Hon. Lord, Rufford Abbey, Ollerton, Notts.
Seaman, Owen, Esq., Tower House, Putney, S.W.
Searle, G. von U., Esq., 30, Edith Road, W. Kensington.
Sharkey, J. A., Esq., Christ's College, Cambridge.
Sidgwick, Prof. H., Litt.D., Newnham College, Cambridge.
Smith, Arthur H., Esq., British Museum, W.C.

Smith, Cecil H., Esq., LL.D., British Museum, W.C.
Smith, R. A. H. Bickford, Esq., 49, Stanhope Road, Darlington.
Southwell, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
Stannus, Hugh, Esq., 61, Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.
Stanton, C. H., Esq., 65, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.
Steinkopff, E., Esq., 47, Berkeley Square, W.
Stephens, Mrs. Sanders, Stedcombe Manor, Axmouth.
Stevenson, Miss E. C., 13, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.
Sullivan, John, Esq., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Swanwick, Miss A., 23, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

Tadema, L. Alma, Esq., R.A., 17, Grove End Road, N.W.
Tancock, The Rev. C. C., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
Taylor, The Rev. Dr., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Teale, J. Pridgin, Esq., F.R.S., 38, Cookridge Street, Leeds.
Thompson, Sir E. M., K.C.B., British Museum, W.C.
Thompson, Sir Henry, 35, Wimpole Street, W.
Thursfield, J. R., Esq., Fryth, Great Berkhampstead.
Tozer, The Rev. H. F., 18, Norham Gardens, Oxford.
Tuckett, F. F., Esq., Frenchay, Bristol.
Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., &c., 97, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Turner, Mrs., Santa Lucia, Naples.

Vardy, The Rev. A. R., King Edward's School, Birmingham.
Vaughan, H., Esq., 28, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
Verrall, A. W., Esq., Litt.D., Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.
Vickers, The Rev. W. W., Knowle Grange, Sidmouth.

Waldstein, Prof. Charles, Litt.D., King's College, Cambridge.
Wandsworth, The Right Hon. Lord, 10, Great Stanhope Street, W.
Ward, Dr. A. W., Owens College, Manchester.
Ward, John, Esq., F.S.A., Lenoxvale, Belfast.
Warren, T. H., Esq., President of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Warr, G. C., Esq., King's College, Strand, W.C.
Warre, The Rev. E., Eton College, Windsor.
Wayte, The Rev. W., 6, Onslow Square, S.W.
Wedgewood, G., Esq., Idle Rocks, Stone, Staff.
Wells, J., Esq., Wadham College, Oxford.
Wickham, The Rev. E. C., Wellington College.
Wilson, R. D., Esq., 38, Upper Brook Street, W.
Wimborne, The Right Hon. Lord, 22, Arlington Street, S.W.

Yule, Miss A., Chateau Mallet, St. Etienne au Mont, Pas de Calais, France.

DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL

1886—1895.

F. C. PENROSE, F.R.S., 1886—7.

ERNEST A. GARDNER, M.A., 1887—1895.

LIST OF STUDENTS.

1886—95.

Ernest A. Gardner,	Formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Craven University Student. Admitted 1886—87. Director of the School, 1887—1895.
David G. Hogarth,	Fellow and formerly Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Craven University Fellow. Now on the Staff of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Admitted 1886—87. Re-admitted (for work in Cyprus) 1887—88.
Rupert Clarke,	Exeter College, Oxford. Admitted 1886—87.
F. H. H. Guillemard,	Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. First University Reader in Geography. Admitted (for work in Cyprus) 1887—88.
Montague R. James,	Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum. Admitted (for work in Cyprus) 1887—88, with grant of £100 from University.
R. Elsey Smith,	Appointed to Studentship by Royal Institute of British Architects. Architect to excavations at Paphos, 1887—88.
Robert Weir Schultz,	Travelling Student and Gold Medallist of the Royal Academy. Admitted 1887—88. Re-admitted 1888—89, 1889—90, 1890—91. Worked on Greek mouldings and on Byzantine architecture. Also made the architectural report on the excavations at Megalopolis.
Sidney H. Barnsley,	Student of the Royal Academy. Admitted 1887—88. Re-admitted 1889—90, 1890—91. Worked on Greek mouldings and Byzantine architecture.
J. A. R. Munro,	Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Admitted (for work in Cyprus) 1888—89. Re-admitted (for same purpose) 1889—90.
H. Arnold Tubbs,	Pembroke College, Oxford; Craven University Fellow. Now Professor of Classics in the University of Auckland. Admitted (for work in Cyprus) 1888—89. Re-admitted (for same purpose) 1889—90.
James G. Frazer,	Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Admitted 1889—90, with grant of £100 from the University of Cambridge to collect material for commentary on Pausanias.

William Loring, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Examiner in the Education Office. Appointed to Cambridge Studentship, given by the Managing Committee, 1889—90. Re-admitted, as Craven University Student, 1890—91, 1891—92, and 1892—93. Assisted in excavations at Megalopolis, and worked at topography.

W. J. Woodhouse, Queen's College, Oxford. Appointed to Oxford Studentship given by the Managing Committee, 1889—90. Re-admitted as Oxford Craven Fellow 1891—92 and 1892—93. Assisted in excavations at Megalopolis, and worked at topography.

G. C. Richards, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and Craven University Fellow. Now Professor of Greek at University College, Cardiff. Admitted 1889—90. Re-admitted 1890—91. Assisted in excavations at Megalopolis.

O. H. Parry, Magdalen College, Oxford. Admitted 1889—90.

J. R. Stainer, Magdalen College, Oxford. Admitted 1889—90.

R. A. H. Bickford Smith, Trinity College, Cambridge. Admitted 1889—90.

A. G. Bather, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master at Winchester. Admitted 1889—90. Re-admitted 1891—92, on appointment to the Cambridge Studentship given by the Managing Committee, 1892—93 as Prendergast Student, and again, 1893—94, as Cambridge Student. Undertook sorting and arranging of bronze fragments in the Acropolis Museum, and also assisted in excavations at Megalopolis and Kyparissia, and superintended those at Abae.

E. E. Sikes, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Cambridge Studentship, given by the Managing Committee out of the Newton Testimonial Fund, 1890—91.

J. G. Milne, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Now an Examiner in the Education Office. Appointed to Oxford Studentship, given by the Managing Committee of the Newton Testimonial Fund, 1890—91. Assisted in excavations at Megalopolis.

H. Stuart Jones, Balliol College, and afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Craven University Fellow. Admitted 1890—91, and again in 1892—93. Worked chiefly on Greek vases in the Museums at Athens.

Miss Eugénie Sellers, Admitted 1890—91. Worked at Greek Vases. Translated and edited (1895) the English edition of Furtwängler's "Meisterwerke der Griech. Plastik."

F. B. Baker, Christ's College, Cambridge. Now Assistant Master at Malvern College. Admitted 1891—92, with grant from the Craven Fund at Cambridge. Studied the coins in the Museum at Athens.

C. C. Inge, Magdalen College, Oxford. Appointed 1891—92 to the Oxford Studentship given by the Managing Committee.

E. F. Benson, Scholar of King's College, Cambridge. Admitted 1891—92, with grant of £100 from the Wort's Fund at Cambridge, 1892—93 as Cambridge School Student, 1893—94 as Craven Student, and 1894—95 as Prendergast Student. Assisted in excavations at Megalopolis and Aegosthena, worked at the plan of the Asclepieion and at other subjects in Athens, and

after visiting Alexandria in 1894 with a view to excavations, took part in excavations there in 1895 under the direction of Mr. D. G. Hogarth.

J. G. Smith, — Magdalen College, Oxford. Admitted 1891—92.

V. W. Yorke, — Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Admitted 1892—93, re-admitted 1893—94. Worked at the Niké bastion in Athens, and assisted in excavations at Kyparissia, and later at Abae.

J. L. Myres, — Fellow of Magdalen College, now Lecturer of Christchurch, Oxford. Admitted 1892—93; re-admitted 1893—94 and 1894—95 as Craven University Fellow. Worked chiefly at prehistoric questions in Athens and afterwards travelled in Greek islands and Asia Minor and Cyprus. In 1895, after further work in Cyprus, he returned to Athens and excavated tumuli near Karâ, subsequently going to Crete with Mr. A. J. Evans.

R. J. G. Mayor, — Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Examiner in the Education Office. Admitted 1892 — 93. Worked at Museums and sites in Athens, and assisted in excavations at Aegosthena.

R. Carr Bosanquet, — Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Craven University Student. Admitted 1892—93. Re-admitted 1894—95. Worked at Museums in Athens, and assisted in excavations at Aegosthena. In 1895 made a careful study of lecythi in Athens, and worked at the subject of Greek athletics. Travelled in Greece and joined the German tour to the Islands, Troy, etc.

J. M. Cheetham, — Christchurch, Oxford. Admitted as Oxford Student 1892—93, but after a month's residence was obliged for private reasons to resign the studentship and return to England.

E. R. Bevan, — New College, Oxford. Admitted 1893—94. Worked in Museums at Athens. Re-admitted 1894—95, and took part in the excavations at Alexandria.

A. F. Findlay, — Sent out from Aberdeen by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Worked at N.T. criticism and antiquities, and the modern language: attended the University: made special study of the question of St. Paul and the Areopagus.

T. Duncan, — Sent out from Aberdeen by the Church of Scotland. Worked at the modern language and at Egyptian antiquities. Afterwards joined Prof. Flinders Petrie in Egypt, and thence proceeded to Palestine.

J. E. Brooks, — St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Worked generally at language and antiquities, and travelled in Greece.

H. Awdry, — New College, Oxford. Assistant Master at Wellington College. Availed himself of a grace term to make a general study of antiquities with a view to school work; also made special studies of military topography, and travelled in Greece.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

I. The first aim of the School shall be to promote the study of Greek archæology in all its departments. Among these shall be (i) the study of Greek art and architecture in their remains of every period; (ii) the study of inscriptions; (iii) the exploration of ancient sites; (iv) the tracing of ancient roads and routes of traffic.

II. Besides being a School of Archaeology, it shall be also, in the most comprehensive sense, a School of Classical Studies. Every period of the Greek language and literature, from the earliest age to the present day, shall be considered as coming within the province of the School.

III. The School shall also be a centre at which information can be obtained and books consulted by British travellers in Greece.

IV. For these purposes a Library shall be formed and maintained of archaeological and other suitable books, including maps, plans, and photographs.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

V. The following shall be considered as Subscribers to the School :—

(1) Donors of £10 and upwards.
(2) Annual Subscribers of £1 and upwards during the period of their subscription.
(3) Corporate bodies subscribing £50 at one time or £5 annually.

VI. A corporate body subscribing not less than £50 a year, for a term of years, shall, during that term, have the right to nominate a member of the Managing Committee.

VII. A meeting of Subscribers shall be held in July of each year, at which each Subscriber shall have one vote. A subscribing corporate body may send a representative. At this meeting a report from the Managing Committee shall be presented, including a financial statement and selections from the reports of the Director and Students for the season. At this meeting shall also be annually elected or re-elected the Treasurer and the Secretary of the School, two Auditors, and three members of the Managing Committee, in place of those retiring, under Rule XIII. (3).

VIII. Special meetings of Subscribers may, if necessary, be summoned by the Managing Committee.

IX. Subscribers shall be entitled to receive a copy of any reports that may be published by the School, to use the Library, and to attend the public meetings of the School, whenever they may be in Athens.

THE TRUSTEES.

X. The property of the School shall be vested in three Trustees, who shall be appointed for life, except as hereinafter provided. Vacancies in the number of Trustees shall be filled up at the annual meeting of the Subscribers.

XI. In the event of a Trustee becoming unfit, or incapable of acting, he may be removed from his office by a majority of three-fourths of those present at a special meeting of Subscribers summoned by the Managing Committee for that purpose, and another Trustee shall by the same majority be appointed in his place.

XII. In the event of the death or resignation of a Trustee occurring between two annual meetings the Managing Committee shall have the power of nominating another Trustee to act in his place until the next annual meeting.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

XIII. The Managing Committee shall consist of the following :—

(1) The Trustees of the School.
(2) The Treasurer and Secretary of the School.
(3) Nine Members elected by the Subscribers at the annual meetings. Of these, three shall retire in each year, at first by lot, afterwards by rotation. Members retiring are eligible for re-election.
(4) The members nominated by corporate bodies under Article VI.

XIV. The Committee shall have control of all the affairs of the School, and shall decide any dispute that may arise between the Director and Students. They shall have power to deprive any Student of the use of the school-building.

XV. The Committee shall meet as a rule once in every two months; but the Secretary or Treasurer may, with the approval of two members of the Committee, summon a special meeting when necessary.

XVI. Due notice of every meeting shall be sent to each member of the Committee by a summons signed by the Secretary. Three members of the Committee shall be a quorum.

XVII. In case of an equality of Votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

XVIII. In the event of vacancies occurring among the officers or on the Committee between the annual elections, they may be provisionally filled up by the Committee until the next annual meeting.

STUDENTS.

XIX. The Students shall consist of the following:—

(1) Holders of travelling fellowships, studentships, or scholarships at any University of the United Kingdom or of the British Colonies.

(2) Travelling Students sent out by the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, or other similar bodies.

(3) Other persons who shall satisfy the Managing Committee that they are duly qualified to be admitted to the privileges of the School.

XX. Students attached to the School will be expected to pursue some definite course of study or research in a department of Hellenic studies, and to write in each season a report upon their work. Such reports shall be submitted to the Director, shall by him be forwarded to the Managing Committee, and may be published by the Committee if and as they think proper.

XXI. Intending Students are required to apply to the Secretary. No person shall be enrolled as a student who does not intend to reside at least three months in Greek lands.

XXII. Students shall have a right to use the library of the School, and to attend all lectures given in connexion with the School, free of charge.

XXIII. So far as the accommodation of the house permits, Students shall be admitted to reside at the school-building, paying at a fixed rate for board and lodging. Priority of claim to such accommodation to be determined by the Managing Committee.

XXIV. The Managing Committee may elect as honorary members of the School any persons actively engaged in study or exploration in Greek lands, or such persons as they may from time to time think desirable.

THE DIRECTOR.

XXV. The Director shall be appointed by the Managing Committee, on terms which shall be agreed upon at the time, for a period of not more than three years. He shall be eligible for re-election.

XXVI. He shall have possession of the school-building as a dwelling-house; but Students of the School shall have a right to the use of the library at all reasonable times.

XXVII. It shall be his duty to guide and assist the studies of Students of the School, affording them all the aid in his power, and also to see that reports are duly furnished, in accordance with Rule XX., and placed in the hands of the Secretary before the end of June.

XXVIII. (*a*) Public Meetings of the School shall be held in Athens during the season, at which the Director and Students of the School shall read papers on some subject of study or research, and make reports on the work undertaken by the School. (*b*) The Director shall deliver lectures to Students of the School. At least six of such meetings and lectures shall be held in the course of each session.

XXIX. He may at his discretion allow persons, not Students of the School, to use the library and attend his lectures.

XXX. He shall be resident at Athens from the beginning of October in each year to the end of the following May, but shall be at liberty to absent himself for short periods for purposes of exploration or research.

XXXI. At the end of each season he shall report to the Managing Committee—(i) on the studies pursued during the season by himself and by each Student; (ii) on the state of the School-premises and the repairs needed for them; (iii) on the state of the Library and the purchases of books, &c., which he may think desirable; and (iv) on any other matter affecting the interests of the School.

XXXII. In case of misconduct the Director may be removed from his office by the Managing Committee by a majority of three-fourths of those present at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose. Of such meeting at least a fortnight's notice shall be given.

PUBLICATION.

XXXIII. No publication whatever, respecting the work of the School, shall be made without the previous approval of the Committee.

THE FINANCES.

XXXIV. All money received on behalf of the School beyond what is required for current expenses shall be invested in the names and at the discretion of the Trustees.

XXXV. The banking account of the School shall be placed in the names of the Treasurer and Secretary, who shall sign cheques jointly.

XXXVI. The first claim on the revenue of the School shall be the maintenance and repair of the School-building, and the payment of rates, taxes, and insurance.

XXXVII. The second claim shall be the salary of the Director, as arranged between him and the Managing Committee.

XXXVIII. In case of there being a surplus, a sum shall be annually devoted to the maintenance of the library of the School and to the publication of a report; and a fund shall be formed from which grants may be made for travelling and excavation.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

XXXIX. The first Director shall, on commencing residence at Athens, draw up regulations as to the management of the library, its use by Students, and the like, and submit them to the Managing Committee, on whose approval they shall become binding on Director and Students. These regulations may afterwards be modified by the Managing Committee.

PAPERS

READ AT MEETINGS OF THE SCHOOL, OR

OTHERWISE ILLUSTRATING ITS WORK.

Archaeology in Greece, 1894-5.* By Mr. Ernest Gardner.

The excavations between the Pnyx and the Areopagus made by the German School under the direction of Professor Dörpfeld, have been continued once more during the present season. In consequence of the great interest of the topographical problems involved, it was decided last year that the site should be expropriated by the Greek Government, and thus the excavators are no longer hampered by the necessity of piling up the earth near at hand, so that it could be put back again if required. The liberal subvention made by the German Government to its School was supplemented this year by private subscriptions, for the purpose of these excavations, and consequently it was possible to continue them for a considerable time, and to clear a large area. Unfortunately it has hitherto proved impossible to divert the modern road, which runs right through the site, and conceals the place where Professor Dörpfeld supposes that the fountain Enneacrunus once stood. Until this also can be removed, we can hardly expect to arrive at certainty on the point.

Under these circumstances, the confirmation or refutation of Dr. Dörpfeld's theories of Athenian topography in this region has still to depend on the evidence offered by the surrounding buildings. Here, too, nothing decisive has yet been found, though many very interesting discoveries have been made, which are cited with great ingenuity by Professor Dörpfeld as tending to corroborate his theory. A provisional plan of the excavations, published in the last number of the Athenian *Mittheilungen* for 1894, makes it easy to realise the results which they have so far attained. It may be remembered that last year some traces were found of an early shrine of Dionysus, in the angle between the modern road and the south edge of the Areopagus. This has now been completely cleared; the precinct is triangular in shape, and is completely surrounded by roads. Near one corner are traces of a temple; in the middle are the remains of an altar, in the form of a table resting on four legs, and beside this, in the basis of the altar, is a sinking for a stela. At another corner is the most interesting feature of all: a wine press, originally of quite early period, and showing signs of repairs at

* Reprinted by permission from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. xv., part 1.

different dates, and a floor at various levels. All these indications serve to show that there was an early precinct of Dionysus here, on the spot later adopted by the Iobacchi, whose inscription was found last year. Professor Dörpfeld identifies this earlier shrine as the Lenaeum or the Dionysium in the Marshes (Limnae). This is not the place or time to discuss the probability of the identification, which may be confirmed or disproved by further discoveries; but it is only fair to notice that it corresponds fairly well with the position assigned to this early Dionysium by Maas in his dissertation *de Lenaeo et Delphinio*, and is certainly more probable than the position near the Dipylum gate formerly assigned to the Lenaeum by Professor Dörpfeld.* Of course there are arguments on the other side, which need not be repeated here, since they are familiar to all those who are interested in Athenian topography. The only one that needs to be repeated in this new connexion is that the name Limnae, the marshes, certainly seems an unlikely one for this high district. The ground between the Acropolis, the Areopagus, and the Pnyx forms a watershed, with a fairly rapid descent down the valley between the two latter hills; nor does there appear to be any geological reason why the conformation of the ground in early times should have been different enough to cause a swamp to form here. The overflow from the springs and wells, or later from the aqueduct built in the sixth century, does not seem to supply an adequate reason for the name. It was expected that some trace of the Odeum described by Pausanias near the Enneacrunus would be found near the precinct of Dionysus, but no certain remains of it have yet been discovered. The lower parts of several buildings which face on to the surrounding roads are fairly well preserved, and some of them are particularly interesting for their pavements, which are almost like a simple mosaic, made of pebbles cut flat on their upper side. Some of these probably go back at least to the fifth century B.C., a much earlier date than has hitherto been attested for this kind of work.

Another very interesting discovery has resulted from the complete clearing of the small precinct previously found on the east of the ancient road. The reliefs found in this precinct were sufficient to show that it was dedicated to some god of healing, though the excavators rightly hesitated to call it a sanctuary of Asclepius. An inscription

* See Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments, etc.*, p. 21.

has been found proving that it was dedicated to Asclepius and Amynus; that is to say, no doubt, Amynus was the earlier Attic hero to whom it really belonged, though, like all other subordinate divinities of healing, he had later to share his honours with Asclepius. The same inscription mentions also another associated hero, Dexion, who had a separate precinct, of which the position is not known. His name is of peculiar interest, because it is said that the poet Sophocles, who in his lifetime was priest of the healing hero Alcon, was worshipped after his death under the name of Dexion. New light is constantly being thrown on these heroes or deities of healing, and the subject is daily becoming more complicated and more interesting.

The ancient road has also been followed up to where it turns off sharply to the left, to mount the ascent of the Acropolis. Unfortunately the hill at this point has been so much denuded that hardly any ancient remains are left, and hence it is impossible to test by excavation the correctness of Professor Dörpfeld's theory that the Eleusinion occupied this angle of the road. This is again a disappointment. It is possible that a continuation of the excavations, especially under the modern road, may lead to the discovery of some inscriptions or other indisputable evidence as to the controverted points in the topography of this region. But it seems as if we must after all be content to draw our inference from the evidence that is now available, and under these circumstances it is hardly to be hoped that we shall as yet have any complete agreement among Athenian topographers, or that the era of controversy is likely to come to a speedy end. There is plenty of new material to discuss, but very little of such a nature as to close discussion.

During these excavations an attempt was also made to solve the question whether there was a subterranean passage beneath the orchestra of the theatre of Dionysus, as in so many other theatres recently excavated. A premature announcement of the discovery of this passage was made in the Greek newspapers, which unfortunately, in spite of Professor Dörpfeld's immediate contradiction, came to be repeated in some English periodicals. What was found was nothing but some irregular cuttings in the rock, of no particular shape, and evidently not intended for use; one well-like hole was very early, and contained fragments of Mycenaean pottery; others appear to be mere

soundings, perhaps taken when the theatre was being made or altered, to ascertain the nature of the ground. It was also found that the rock was cut away in a straight ledge, just under the line of the stage of Phaedrus; this cutting, which is evidently an early one, may not be without importance in the reconstruction of the early theatre; it shows that the orchestra of levelled rock extends only over the part bordered by the lowest seats of the auditorium: outside this may have been either earth or a wooden platform.

At Eleusis, the excavations of the Archaeological Society have been continued, under the direction of M. Skias; and the outlying portions of the site are being slowly cleared. Amongst the most recent discoveries is a plaque of late red-figured style, representing some ceremony connected with the mysteries; on the pediment above is a figure of Artemis.

The American School, wishing to follow up its successful identification of the demes of Icaria and Plothea, at the back of Pentelicus, made excavations this spring at Kukunari, beyond Stamata. The project was due to Professor Merriam, and was carried out after his death under the direction of Professor Richardson. No topographical results were obtained, such as might test the correctness of Professor Milchhöfer's identification of the site as Hecale. But an interesting inscription was found containing a sacrificial calendar: the days and offerings are prescribed for various divinities, and the price of the victims is in every case added. The local gods and heroes seem to belong mostly to the Marathonian tetrapolis; many of the names are new and interesting.

Other excavations in Attica have been concerned with the opening of tumuli. The most successful of these were conducted by the Swedish archaeologist, Dr. S. Wide, at Aphidnae; he found in a tumulus many graves of Mycenaean period, containing vases, ornaments in gold and other metals, and also some skeletons, one of gigantic size. At Brauron other tumuli were opened by the Greek authorities, but without much result, as they had been previously rifled. And at Karà, at the foot of Hymettus, Mr. Myres, of the British School, investigated the nature of the stony mounds so common in this region, marked on the German map as tumuli. After opening two or three of these, he came to the conclusion that they were merely heaps of stones gathered off the fields,

of no funereal significance. But many of them go so deep beneath the present level of the soil, that they evidently are remains of very early cultivation.

The temple of Poseidon on Calauria (the modern Poros) has also been excavated by Dr. S. Wide. It is famous for its view of Athens across the Saronic Gulf, which induced Demosthenes to choose it as the scene of his exile and his death; in early time it was also the centre of a religious amphictyony of considerable influence. Unfortunately almost everything above ground had been carried off for building purposes, and all that could be found was the plan of the foundations. These show the position of the temple and its enclosing precinct, and also of an agora beside it, flanked with porticoes. One of these, which is well preserved, is of quite early date, showing polygonal walls and capitals not much later than those of the Parthenon. A sacred road evidently led up through the agora to the temple. But little was found in the way of portable antiquities or inscriptions; some proto-Corinthian vase-fragments and a Mycenaean idol show the site to have been used from early times.

At Epidaurus, the shafts sunk in the stadium last summer by M. Cabbadias led to most interesting discoveries, and consequently the whole border of the seats, as well as both ends of the course, is now being completely cleared. In the stadium, as in the theatre, the seats of white limestone are preserved all round, at least in the front row, and to some extent behind it; the gutter in front of these is also preserved. But the greatest discovery of all is the line of the goal or starting-point —it is clear that what was the goal for the stadium must have been the starting-point for the diaulos. This is excellently preserved at the deeper end; it resembles that found in the stadium at Olympia, but with the difference that at Epidaurus we see preserved not only the sockets for the posts that separated the places assigned to the various competitors, but the marble posts actually standing. These were doubtless used for the same purpose as had already been suggested by Mr. Bosanquet in a paper read at the British School for the sockets at Olympia—to carry the ends of the strings that separated the courses assigned to the various competitors in a sprint race, according to the custom followed in athletic games at the present day. The seats on one side show dedicatory inscriptions; on the other, inscriptions re-

cording the manumission of slaves in the simplest possible formula. Along each side of the course are placed five stones, dividing it into six spaces of one hundred feet each.

The excavation of the Heraeum near Argos has been brought to a conclusion this spring by Professor Waldstein. In addition to the two temples and their surrounding buildings, as previously cleared, a fine portico has now been quite uncovered. The most important finds of the present season are some more fragments of the metopes of the temple. Two of the heads are in fine condition, and one of them is among the best things that have been discovered upon the site; it is the helmeted head of a warrior, in excellent style; and it certainly will form an important link in the argument about the school to which the sculptures are to be assigned. Its publication must of course be awaited before any more can be said upon this matter. Fragments of pottery were again discovered in great numbers, mostly of the same early styles as before, though a few pieces are of a peculiar character. There is now a great mass of material from these excavations in the museum at Athens, which will take a long time to work up; its publication will be awaited with considerable interest. Among the smaller finds may be noted an early inscription on bronze, which is a fine specimen of the Argive alphabet, and apparently contains a portion of a law or a decree.

At Mycenae, M. Tsountas has continued his excavations. Curiously enough, his chief find this season was a most unexpected one—a large hoard of silver coins of good Greek period. Perhaps its owner may have chosen Mycenae to hide his treasure, as being the last place where anybody would be likely to look for it.

M. Tsountas also opened, during the summer, several of the prehistoric graves on the island of Amorgos. He found many objects of the Mycenaean or earlier periods, including lance-heads, pottery, terracottas, and a statuette of very primitive style.

On Delos, the excavations of the French School were continued during the summer by M. Couve; they have been devoted mostly to the clearing of the prosperous town which grew up around the sacred precinct in late Greek times. Several houses, of Hellenistic or early Roman period, prove to be preserved to a considerable height, and the decoration of their walls, as well as the statues and other ornaments which they contained, have in many cases been recovered. Among the

statues is an extremely fine copy of the Diadumenos of Polyclitus, which must rank higher than any hitherto known; another very beautiful work is a draped female statue, which recalls the type of the finest Tanagra statuettes. It is to be hoped that these statues will soon be transported to the Museum at Athens; at present they remain at Delos, exposed to the weather and to the risk of even more violent damage. The fine statue of Ofellius also deserves better care.

The French excavations at Delphi have also been resumed, with the help of a fresh subvention from the French Chamber, which has now voted about £30,000 for this work, apart from the regular grants made to the French School. There is not very much in the way of new discoveries to report since this time last year; the excavations were continued through the greater part of the summer; among other things found was a very fine statue of Antinous, almost perfect in preservation, and some good bronzes, including an archaic Apollo and a copy of the Doryphorus type. So much has been written already about the sculpture and other monuments discovered in the previous season that there is no need to add any general description here; no more buildings have been identified as yet, beside those mentioned in last year's report. But a further study of what had already been found has led to some interesting results, which have already been published by M. Homolle at an open meeting of the French School, and may be recorded here with due acknowledgment.

I have in the first place to correct one or two mistakes in my last year's report, such as it is difficult to avoid in writing very soon after a discovery. The horse's head, which is there quoted as probably being the only fragment found of the pedimental sculptures of the temple, has been fitted on to a body, and certainly does not belong to the temple sculptures at all. It is to be feared that there is now no hope of finding these architectural sculptures; probably they must either have been taken away bodily by some later emperor to Rome or Constantinople, or else they must have been destroyed together with the marble front, which the Alcmaeonidae generously substituted for the stone one which they had contracted to supply. No remains of this marble front have been found, except one triglyph, which is buried deep in the foundations of the temple; nor does the form of the architectural members which have survived suggest a sixth-century origin. It

seems clear that the temple of which the remains are now visible must be due to a rebuilding of which there is no historical record; but Pausanias speaks of the pedimental sculptures by Praxias and Androsthenes as if they were still to be seen on the temple.

Several more metopes and fragments of metopes have been added to the treasury of the Athenians; nearly thirty can now be reconstructed in whole or in part, and this is the total number contained by the building. It appears probable, as M. Homolle suggests,* that the two façades, of six metopes each, were accorded to the exploits of Heracles and of Theseus respectively, and that one side was occupied by the metopes representing the contest with Geryon, and his cattle, and the fight with the Amazons: the subject of the other side seems still uncertain. The series of caryatid figures, of which four have been recovered, apparently belonged to a separate building or small portico, not, as had at first seemed possible, to the treasury of the Siphnians.

The sculptural decoration of the Siphnian treasury has now been arranged and studied with care, and it forms a most valuable series. The pediment is apparently the earliest of all; it is, like the rest, of Parian marble,† and represents the contest between Heracles and Apollo for the tripod; it has the remarkable peculiarity that the upper part of the background is cut away so as to leave the figures in the round, while the lower part is only in relief. The square-cut forms of the relief, and the rather squat proportions of the figures, are of a very archaic appearance. On the frieze a gradual development can be traced, from the very early style of some parts to a far freer and more advanced treatment in other groups. The subject seems to be the Apotheosis of Heracles on the west side; the preparations for the race between Pelops and Oenomaus on the south; the fight of Patroclus and the other heroes before Troy over the body of Sarpedon on the east, with the group of the seated gods looking on from either end, and the Gigantomachy on the north. These subjects are no longer a matter of conjecture; it has been discovered that every figure had its name painted either on the field of the relief or on its margin; and although the paint has in every case disappeared, the faint scratches

* *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1894, p. 183. I am indebted to this account throughout these remarks.

† My statement about this pediment in last year's report is erroneous, but by a singular chance attributes it to Peloponnesian art.

made on the stone to guide the painter still remain, and can with care be deciphered. The variety and vigour of conception of these sculptures, and their care and delicacy of execution, must be seen to be realised. Casts of all the finest sculptures from Delphi have been made, and were exhibited last winter in the École des Beaux-Arts at Paris; they are now in the Louvre, and a glance at them is better than any amount of description. The school to which the sculpture of the Siphnian treasury must be assigned has already caused some discussion. The names attached to the figures offer no indication; here, as in other works found at Delphi, they are added in the local alphabet. But on the shield of one of the warriors is incised an inscription in very curious decorated forms of letters, which was at first thought to have no meaning. This has now been deciphered with great ingenuity by M. Homolle as the artist's signature in the Argive alphabet; unfortunately his name is lost; but the Argive form of Ϝ (Λ) is clear, and there are other indications of an Argive connexion. If so, we shall be able to quote the sculpture of the Siphnian treasury as an example of Argive art at the close of the sixth century; and with it, and the corresponding reliefs from the treasury of the Athenians, we shall have a wealth of material for comparison and contrast which cannot fail to throw much light on the history of Greek art at the most interesting period of its development.

In the case of so great an excavation as that of Delphi, it is impossible to do more than comment on a few of the most important discoveries. Provisional publications are promised, and will be awaited with the greatest interest. In particular, the great building inscription, dealing with the restoration of the temple in the fourth century, may be expected to help to solve the difficult problem of the date of the present remains of the temple.

At present the question of the preservation of the monuments of Greece, and their restoration if necessary, is even more prominent than that of their excavation. Public attention was drawn by the earthquakes of last spring to the dangerous state of the Parthenon. It is true that none of the fragments which then fell were of very great importance; but an examination of their fractures showed that many of the cracks, which it was hoped were only superficial, went deep into the substance of the marble, and made the preservation of many parts

of the building extremely precarious. The same conclusion was reached by the French architect, M. Magne, as the result of a minute study of the Parthenon both before and after the earthquakes. A scaffolding has been erected, to facilitate a close study of the inner architrave of the western front, which is the part in most immediate danger of falling, and the German architect, Herr Durm, has undertaken the task of supervising the necessary repairs. It is agreed on all hands that a new block of marble is necessary at this point; but all round the building, especially at the corners and along the west front, there are most ominous cracks, which require the most serious attention. It is to be hoped that some means will be found by which the Parthenon may be put out of danger, without being disfigured either by new blocks or by unsightly bands and clamps. The remedy is not an easy one, and is worthy of the attention of all architects and of all who have any affection for the noblest monuments of Greek art.

Another monument of Athens, the Panathenaic Stadium, is to undergo restoration on a very magnificent scale. In consequence of the project of the international athletic meeting, to be held in Athens in the spring of 1896 under the title of the Olympic games, it was resolved to put the stadium into a fit state for practical use; and one of the most munificent of modern Greeks, M. Avérof, has given a large sum of money to supply it with marble seats, like those once placed there by Herodes Atticus. Some portions of the decoration provided by Herodes are preserved, and these will serve as a model for the whole restoration.

In the National Museum, much progress has been made with the arrangement of the antiquities. All the vases, bronzes, and terra-cottas have now been transferred from the Polytechnic into this museum, which is now one of the most complete and varied in the world, as well as unrivalled in many branches. The vases are admirably arranged and exhibited, and many early classes can now be studied in Athens as they can nowhere else. A catalogue of the vases by M. Couve, of the French School, will soon appear, and M. de Ridder, of the same School, is also employed upon a catalogue of the bronzes, of which a part is already published. All the bronzes from the Acropolis, including those recovered and cleaned by Mr. Bather, are now exhibited in the National Museum. The work of sorting and cataloguing the

vase fragments from the Acropolis, by Dr. Wolters, Dr. Gräf, and Dr. Hartwig, is now completed, and arrangements are being made for its publication. It is to be hoped that this magnificent series will soon be made accessible to study.

To turn next to Byzantine work, the restoration of the mosaics of the Church at Daphne is now all but completed. The process by which these mosaics were removed while the dome was rebuilt has been recorded in a previous report. Almost all of them have now been restored to their places in the church, from the canvas to which they had been temporarily transferred. No attempt has been made to complete them, or to restore the missing portions. The excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society within the walls of the monastery have led to some interesting results, and have revealed much of the plan of the early conventual buildings. A study of these has been made by M. Millet, who proposes to continue the excavations. Unfortunately another interesting convent in Athens itself, that of St. Andrew, near the Cathedral, has been ruthlessly destroyed to make room for the new offices of the Metropolitan Church. The refectory of this convent contained some very valuable frescoes, which had for some time been concealed by whitewash—among others a fine example of the Tree of Jesse, now hopelessly lost.

Outside Greece, a good deal has been done during the past season to recover or to study the monuments of the art and civilization of Greece and of other kindred peoples. The brilliant results of Mr. Arthur Evans's studies in Crete are already known to the readers of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies;* Mr. Evans made another short journey in Crete this spring, accompanied by Mr. Myres, and attained some interesting results in the remains of Mycenaean civilization. Dr. Halbherr, though impeded in his excavations by political difficulties, succeeded in opening some tombs which were intact, and yielded a rich supply of Mycenaean vases and other antiquities. His excavations were subsidised by the Archaeological Institute of America. In Cyprus the British Museum again conducted excavations, this time at Curium, under the direction of Mr. Walters. As well as many later things, there were found here also some Mycenaean vases with human figures, of peculiar types.

In Egypt, an attempt has been made on a considerable scale to test

the possibility of profitable excavations at Alexandria; these were made by Mr. Hogarth, on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and he was joined by Mr. Benson and Mr. Bevan, of the British School at Athens, and by the local archæologist, M. Botti. Unfortunately the results were mainly negative. The great depth of the soil, and the bad condition of what is preserved beneath it, make excavation within the town of Alexandria almost impracticable. Nor do the tombs in the neighbourhood seem much more likely to repay the work spent on them. On the whole, it must be reluctantly acknowledged that Alexandria is not a site of which any great expectations can be entertained, and it certainly is among the most expensive and difficult to excavate.

It was announced last year that the walls of the Homeric Troy had at last been discovered—of the Troy, that is, which was contemporary with the Mycenaean civilization in Greece, and of which the traditional greatness is recorded in the "Iliad." The walls of this city have been almost entirely cleared during the past summer by Professor Dörpfeld, with a grant from the German Imperial purse. They are of very fine construction, and are regularly built; the most peculiar feature in their construction is that every few yards the line is a little set back, so as to form an advancing angle—a feature noticed also by Dr. Noack in the walls of the fortress of Gha on Lake Copais. The greater part of the circuit of the walls is excellently preserved, though much obscured by the Roman foundations of the later Ilium; three towers, one of which contains a cistern, may still be seen.

The great loss sustained by English archaeology in the death of Sir Charles Newton received a full tribute from all the archaeological bodies in Greece. Another event which cast a gloom over the season was the sudden death, from pneumonia, of Professor Merriam, formerly Director of the American School, who had just returned to Greece to continue his work. Happily it is possible to conclude with a more pleasant recollection, in recording the tribute paid by all archaeologists here, Greeks and foreigners alike, to Professor Ernst Curtius at the dedication of his bust in the Museum at Olympia. That those splendidly conceived and ideally conducted excavations were due to his energy and perseverance would alone suffice for his renown; but it is even more encouraging to think how much of what has since been done is due to the not unworthy emulation of so excellent an example.

Sir Charles Newton, K.C.B.* By Mr. Ernest Gardner.

By the death of Sir Charles Newton, England has lost the greatest of her archæologists. He possessed, indeed, in many respects, almost ideal qualifications for the career which he adopted; and I think it may be said, without exaggeration, that no man of our time has done more to recover the monuments of Greek art and history, and to make them accessible to the study and appreciation of our own day. In him, too, this School has lost a friend and a benefactor; indeed, but for the effect produced in England by his discoveries and his influence, it may be doubted whether the British School at Athens would ever have been founded. A successful explorer and excavator, an accurate scholar, whose knowledge and interest was in the history even more than in the art and the literature of Greece, an excellent head of a museum of antiquities, an impressive though not brilliant speaker, and a writer of admirable clearness and finished style, he possessed a breadth of culture only too rare in these days of specialisation; while the dignity and distinction which characterised him in everything gave him a weight of influence far beyond what might otherwise have been commanded by the prestige of his knowledge or of his discoveries.

Newton was born in 1816, and educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford. His proficiency in the methods of classical training then as now practised in our public schools is sufficiently attested by his graceful Latin verses, published in *Sabrinae Corolla.* To this refined scholarship his appointment to the British Museum in 1840 enabled him to add that close familiarity with antiquities which can only be acquired by daily study; and as the various departments of antiquities were not then, as now, subdivided, he had every facility for acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the various collections of coins and gems, as well as of inscriptions, vases, and sculpture, which were afterwards to owe so rich acquisitions to his activity. It would be difficult to imagine a much better preparation for the enterprises upon which he was soon to be employed.

* Paper read at a meeting of the School, by the Director (Mr. Ernest Gardner), on 14th Jan., 1895.

The acquisition of further archæological treasures from Greece was precluded by the prohibition of the export of antiquities which formed a part of the Greek constitution of 1842; but the presentation to the British Museum, in 1846, of twelve slabs from the frieze of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, by the ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning, afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, suggested another field for the acquisition of the remains of Greek art; and the British Government was sufficiently enlightened to make the most of the opportunity. With a view to a search for more antiquities to be exported from Asia Minor, Newton was appointed British vice-consul at Mytilene in 1852, and since that time he has occupied a foremost place among travellers and explorers. He practically held a travelling commission, which gave an official sanction to his explorations and his excavations; these were subsidised by the British Museum and also by the British Government, which supplied him not only with money but also with ships and with professional assistance. His success in obtaining all these concessions shows that he possessed a tact and a persuasiveness no less serviceable to the excavator than the more obvious qualifications for the performance of archæological work; and the influence he thus acquired over those in authority he retained throughout his career, and turned again and again to the most valuable uses.

The story of Newton's travels and discoveries in the Levant is admirably told in the book which he published under that title in 1865; he had already, in 1862, published the more technical and scientific account entitled "A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ." These works not only recorded the remarkable results of his researches but also showed him to possess the rare gift of a style at once scholarly and interesting. They are full of valuable and original contributions to archæology and history; and the more popular work also contains many picturesque sketches of eastern life and manners, and gives an excellent notion of the political and social state of the regions which it describes.

The first discovery made by Newton on Greek soil was the identification of the site of the Amphiareum, near Oropus; this was the result of a short visit which he paid to Greece on his way out to Mytilene; and his estimate of the interest of the discoveries which awaited a

complete clearing of the site has been borne out in recent years by the excavation of the Greek Archæological Society.

The first three years of Newton's vice-consulship were spent, to a great extent, in various travels in the Levant, and led to many minor discoveries, but they were chiefly important as preparing the way for the greater undertakings of the succeeding seasons. In 1854 he again visited Athens, and he there met several members of the French School, then founded about eight years; he comments upon the excellent work that was already being done by them, and the wish to imitate so excellent a precedent was never forgotten by him, though it was thirty years before he had an opportunity of giving his support to a similar institution for English students.

One of the first important excavations undertaken by Newton was in the hippodrome at Constantinople, where he cleared the column of three entwined snakes that once formed the basis of the tripod set up by the combined Greeks after their victory over the Persians at Plataea. Unfortunately, he did not himself reap the fruit of his work; the excavation was hurriedly concluded, and the column was so caked with earth and metallic incrustation that it was left for other scholars to discover and to publish the most interesting inscription engraved on it, which records the names of all the Greek cities which took part in the battle. Here, as he himself says, he "only contributed as a humble pioneer," but the discovery, none the less, was due to his energy.

Newton had taken a special interest in the Mausoleum ever since the presentation of the slabs of frieze from Constantinople to the British Museum, and had published a memoir on the subject in 1847. It was to be expected that one of his first wishes would be to put his theories to the test of excavation, and in 1856 he made his first excavation in the town of Halicarnassus, the modern Budrum. In the same year he returned to England, and requested from the government, with the support of the British Museum authorities, a grant of £2,000, the use of a ship-of-war for six months, and an engineer officer and four sappers to assist in the direction of the work. These were at once granted. One cannot help wondering what would be the reception of an archæologist who should be hardy enough to make such a request at the present day!

By November, 1856, Newton was back at Budrum with H.M.S. *Gorgon*, and the rest of his expedition on board, including every kind of stores and appliances which could be needed in the varied operations of such an expedition—all supplied by the War Office. At first the natives, on seeing these magnificent preparations, demanded double wages; but a party of fifty sailors was landed to begin the work, and after this labour was easy enough to obtain. The great discovery, that of the site of the Mausoleum, was made early in 1857, but it was a long time before the site could be completely cleared, as it was covered with small houses, which had to be bought out. The results of the excavations are now recorded in every history of Greek art, so that there is no need to dwell upon them here, except perhaps to notice the present condition of the problem which they offer to the student of sculpture. Pliny tells us that the four great sculptors, Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheus, and Leochares, undertook the sculptural decorations on the east, north, south, and west sides respectively, and that although Queen Artemisia, who had given them the commission to decorate the tomb of her husband, Mausolus, died before the work was finished, they completed it on their own account with such perfection as to make it one of the seven wonders of the world. This story, which is repeated by Vitruvius, too, in a slightly different form—he introduces Praxiteles also—probably contains a kernel of truth. But the distribution of the sides among the sculptors is incredible, and evidently arises mainly from the accidental circumstance that the building was four-sided, and that there were four chief sculptors, if Pythis, probably one of the architects, who made the colossal chariot on the top of the structure, be excluded. What we possess of the sculptural decoration, beside this chariot, a number of lions, the colossal portraits of Mausolus and Artemisia, which most probably stood inside the building, and several free statues, which stood on or near it, consists of three friezes of different dimensions, one representing a battle of Greeks and Amazons, another a battle of Greeks and Centaurs, which is in high relief, and has suffered much from the weather; and another, representing a chariot race, in very fine preservation, and of delicately finished work, so that it must have been in some position where it was protected, and was probably intended to be seen from near. There may be a doubt where to place these various friezes on the structure; but the

demands of symmetry show that each of them must have run all round the building, which was approximately similar on all its four sides. Now, in the case of a temple there is no objection to assigning the sculptural decoration of the two ends to two different sculptors; the two can never be seen at once, and so long as each complies with the essential conditions of architectural sculpture, there will be no failure of symmetry. But with the Mausoleum the case is totally different. The various friezes must have gone all round the building, in the positions assigned to them by the architects, and any two adjacent sides could be seen at once. Under these circumstances a totally independent composition of the friezes on each of the four sides is clearly out of the question; and, on the other hand, it would be a most awkward arrangement to assign to each of the four sculptors a bit of three different friezes. The arrangement when viewed in this light seems so absurd that it is hard to understand how it can ever have come to be accepted; or, at least, how it failed to be rejected at once as soon as Newton's excavations had showed the real conditions under which the sculptors worked. It is far more natural to suppose that, when the sculptural decoration required had been prescribed by the architects, the various portions of it were assigned to the various sculptors upon some rational principle, and in particular, that each of the friezes was assigned in its whole extent all round the building to a single sculptor, who would thus be able to consider not only the composition of each side when seen alone, but also the symmetrical relation of each pair of sides when seen together. This point being once established, the task of assigning the various sculptures to their respective authors is much simplified, and with the help of the evidence which we possess as to the style of the four masters, it ought not to prove impossible to solve a problem which has hitherto baffled all who have attacked it. We have, for Scopas, the Tegea heads and all the works which have been so successfully affiliated to them by Dr. Gräf and others; for Timotheus, the temple sculptures of Epidaurus; for Bryaxis, the basis recently found in Athens, which may at least be supposed to give us some notion of his style in the treatment of horses; while the Ganymede of Leochares is probably preserved to us at least in copies. It is not my purpose at present to pursue any farther the problem for which all these data are offered; but one thing seems

to me almost certain, and that is that the small frieze with racing chariots is from the hand of Scopas. As Newton observed on its discovery, it evidently occupied a place of honour on the building, where it was sheltered from the weather, and could be seen from near; and it is the finest of all in execution. The style is thoroughly in accordance with what we know of Scopas. The passionate straining of the charioteer towards his goal; the rich folds of the wind-swept drapery; and, above all, the rendering of the face, with its deep-set eye gazing out far ahead, are unmistakable indications. And if, as I have tried to show, we need be hampered by no restrictions, owing to Pliny's artistic, or rather inartistic, distribution of the sides of the building, we may assign this frieze to its author without hesitation; and with new evidence and more careful study it is to be hoped that an equally satisfactory conclusion may be reached in the case of the rest of the strictly architectural sculpture, and even perhaps of some of the free statues which belong to the Mausoleum.

I will not apologise for this apparent digression; there is no better method of testifying to the value of the discoveries which we owe to a man like Newton, than to consider again and again the material which he has offered to our study; the remains of a building like the Mausoleum do not lose, but gain in value, as we learn more about the art of the period in which it was made. The sculpture which decorated it was not mere imitative or second-hand work, such as we often have to be content with now that all the finest and most characteristic specimens of the work of any artist or period are irretrievably lost; but it was universally recognised and admired, even in antiquity, as the work of four of the greatest sculptors of the fourth century, with Scopas himself at their head. To have recovered and made accessible to study the remains of such a monument would alone suffice to place Newton in the foremost rank of archæological explorers; and the result was entirely due to his energy, tact, and perseverance, displayed no less in the actual excavation than in the acquisition of the means by which alone so great an undertaking could have been carried through to a successful conclusion.

But Newton's recovery of the remains of the Mausoleum was not due solely to excavation. When the knights of St. John built the castle of Budrum, they apparently found all the ruins of the Mauso-

leum lying as they had fallen; and they ruthlessly used up as building material nearly all the blocks of stone of which it was constructed, and burnt into mortar all the marble decoration and statues which they could lay hands on. The only exception seems to have been made in favour of the numerous lions that once ornamented the building; these seem to have taken their fancy, and were accordingly built into the walls of the castle for decorative effect. It had long been Newton's wish to get a Firman, authorising him to take these lions from their places and to carry them off with the rest of the remains of the Mausoleum. The conclusion of this endeavour was quite dramatic. The Turkish Minister of War, wishing to forestall the English explorer, had sent orders to the governor of the castle to have the lions extracted, and sent away to Constantinople. This order was carried out, and the lions were actually on board a caique awaiting sailing orders, when Newton's Firman was brought in by an English despatch-boat. For once the quarantine and other formalities of a Turkish port served a good end; the port-doctor, who was friendly to Newton's operations, delayed signing the papers of the caique until Newton could present his Firman to the governor, and the lions were saved—for this is hardly too strong an expression when we remember the uncertain fate that awaited all antiquities in Turkey until recent years.

Newton's next undertaking was to remove his ship, with his staff and his appliances, to Branchidæ, in order to carry off several of the statues lining the sides of the sacred way, which were at any moment liable to destruction; at the same time he made a small excavation on the spot. He then proceeded to Cnidus, where he dug for some time with considerable success. His researches have established to a great extent the topography of the town; but all his other results here were eclipsed by the discovery of the beautiful statue of the Demeter of Cnidus, the "mater dolorosa" of ancient art, as she has fitly been called. This statue is too well known for me to dwell on it now; but here, too, the last word has not yet been said on the artistic problems which are raised; though the Demeter occupies an unquestioned position among the finest works of fourth-century Greek sculpture, and is in all probability to be assigned to the Praxitelean school. While at Cnidus he also discovered and embarked the colossal lion which is now in the British

Museum; it was set up over a tomb, and is not improbably a monument to those who fell in Conon's great victory at Cnidus, which restored the honour of Athens after the disastrous conclusion of the Peloponnesian war. It forms a fitting companion to the lion of Chæronea, to which it offers, in many ways, a contrast in style. We owe it to Newton that it has not shared a similar fate.

Newton's last service in the Levant was to secure for the British Museum, in 1859, the results of the excavations of Messrs. Salzmann and Biliotti, at Camirus and elsewhere in Rhodes, and thus to lay the foundation for our knowledge of Rhodian pottery, now recognised as among the most important elements in the early history of Greek art. He had already, six years before, observed the peculiar nature of the early Rhodian pottery during his travels in the island, and so was prepared to grasp this opportunity of obtaining a representative collection. In 1859 his seven years of pioneer work in the Levant came to an end by his appointment to the British Consulate at Rome. He had worked throughout them with untiring energy and perseverance, and for one of his social qualities and tastes it must have been sometimes irksome to be so completely outside the pale of civilisation that he wrote, when he went on a visit to the embassy at Therapia: "At the first aspect of ladies and gentlemen, I felt like Christopher Sly, and thought it was all a dream; and it was not till after several days' practice in talking English that my long-congealed ideas began to flow, and my tongue to become unlocked." His Roman appointment was but temporary, for in 1861 he was appointed Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, and so most appropriately given the charge of the collections which had been so greatly enlarged by his activity. This post he held until his resignation in 1888. It is difficult to imagine anything much more different from his rough, but adventurous, life of travel and excavation in the East, than the routine work of a museum, and the social duties which his position entailed. But Newton shone equally in both capacities. The splendid record of his achievements, his dignified and commanding personality, and his courteous manners and great powers of conversation, gave him a social prestige which he always turned to the advantage of those studies in which he was interested. Scholars and artists and statesmen acknowledged his eminence, and asked his advice on all matters connected with archæology.

The chief use he made of this influence lay in the encouragement and support of those who were employed in work like that to which he had himself devoted so many years. Chief among these was Mr. Wood, who, after long and persevering search, succeeded in finding the site of the great temple of Artemis at Ephesus, and in sending to the British Museum the invaluable collection of sculpture, architecture and inscriptions which it yielded. Indeed, the acquisitions of the British Museum, either directly due to Newton's own excavations, or contributed by others under his régime, would alone suffice to place it in the foremost rank of the Museums of Europe; they made it as pre-eminent in the monumental records of primitive Greek art and of the finest work of the fourth century, as it already was before his time in the sculpture of the age of Phidias. As to his influence upon those who worked with him in the Museum I cannot do better than quote the words of one of them. "To some of us in those days the desire of Newton's approval was one of the controlling influences of life, and the few words which we daily exchanged with him set mind and will to work. To his subordinates he was severe, but never unjust or unkind; his mere presence seemed to raise the work of the Museum, often in itself a drudgery, to a higher and worthier level." This is a strong statement, but it is well-weighed. Though I never had the privilege of working so immediately under Newton's direction, at one time, when occupied in archæological study in England and in excavation abroad, I had frequent opportunities of meeting him and consulting him on my work; and I also can testify to the wonderful fascination of his influence, and to the encouragement and advice which he offered even to a young student who had no particular claim on his sympathy.

He was known to a wider circle by his writings. Besides the books already mentioned, he published in 1880 a volume of Essays on Art and Archæology, which are models of what such things should be—popular in the best sense; they are scholarly and accurate, and entirely free from unworthy devices for attracting or retaining attention, yet eminently readable and interesting, and distinguished by that clearness and elegance of style which he never tired of inculcating on younger writers, as no less essential to good archæological work than laborious study or originality of thought. His two essays on Greek inscriptions have been recognised on all hands as an almost ideal classification and

survey of what seems a vast and untractable agglomeration of facts; they have been translated both into French and into German, and are adopted by M. Salomon Reinach, with the addition of elaborate notes, to serve as the first part of his excellent handbook of Epigraphy. His publication of the British Museum inscriptions, which he edited to the last, is a monumental work.

In 1880 Newton was appointed Professor of Archæology at University College, London. His first course of lectures was attended by a remarkably large audience. I recently came across some notes of these lectures on Greek sculpture, which had been mislaid and forgotten, and was astonished to find how original and admirable in many ways was his treatment of the subject, which I was at the time incapable of fully appreciating, and which came on me almost as a revelation when I could view it in the light of subsequent study. His style of speaking, as of writing, was refined and polished, and in his inspired moments wonderfully eloquent and impressive. Those who were present in 1884 at the opening ceremony of the Museum of Casts, at Cambridge, can never forget Newton's speech on that occasion. He had regarded it as the chief object of his life to enlarge the somewhat narrow view of Greek studies which was prevalent in England, and to give them a new and living interest by the introduction of classical archæology, and he accepted the formal recognition of archæological studies in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and their provision with the apparatus necessary to their pursuit, as a very great step towards the fulfilment of this object. The ceremony at Cambridge was one of the last which he ever attended in the full vigour of his mental and physical powers, and he seemed to pronounce his "Nunc Dimittis" with the consciousness that his work was done, and in the full confidence that it had not failed of its effect.

Newton took an active interest in the foundation of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and of the British School at Athens. His goodwill took a more tangible form when he expressly requested that the greater part of the testimonial which had been contributed by his friends and admirers on his retirement from the British Museum should be handed over to the funds of this School. The sum was considerable, and allowed us both to make some additions to our library, including the Bulletino, Annali, and Monumenti of the Institute at

Rome, and also, for two years, to endow students to come to the school from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Sir Charles Newton's work was appreciated, even during his lifetime, both at home and abroad. He was made a Companion of the Bath for his discoveries in the Levant, and was later raised to a Knighthood of the same Order, and he was appointed by the artists Antiquary to the Royal Academy. By the French he was made a correspondent of the Institut, and the Germans gave him the exceptional privilege of an honorary membership of the Central Direction of the Imperial German Institute of Archæology.

Apart from the wonderful success of his excavations, what is most remarkable about Newton's work is not brilliant originality or skill in the construction of ingenious theories, but breadth of interest, accuracy of fact and sobriety of judgment, expressed in a clear and flowing style. His mind was readily open to new ideas; thus he was one of the first archæologists to appreciate the great value of Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenae, which were, owing chiefly to his influence, welcomed with enthusiasm in England while the rest of Europe was still sceptical about them. Yet he was always cautious to distinguish the probable from the certain, and rarely, if ever, lent the weight of his authority to an opinion which was not based upon sure and sufficient evidence. These are the qualities that are needed above all others in the present state of archæological knowlege; and it would be difficult to hold up a better example for the imitation of those who are following in his steps.

St. Paul and the Areopagus. By Rev. A. F. Findlay.*

Perhaps no passage in the whole of the Acts has suffered more from hazy and ill-considered interpretation than that dealing with the visit of St. Paul to Athens (Acts xvii. 16-34). This was due partly to a certain carelessness in defining the exact meaning of individual words, partly to the want of accurate historical knowledge. To Prof. Ernst Curtius belongs the credit of preparing the way for a sounder interpretation, and of prescribing the limits within which the interpreter must move. While critics and expositors before him had generally assumed that the appearance of St. Paul on the Areopagus (for so they interpreted ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον) implied also his presence before the Council of the Areopagus, Curtius challenged this assumption and concluded, as the result of investigations into the history and procedure of the Council, that if St. Paul was led before the Council he stood not on the Areopagus, but in the Stoa Basileios in the Agora. We say nothing, at present, as to the soundness of Curtius' conclusion. We simply avail ourselves of the warning which the possibility of its correctness affords us, and approach the interpretation of the passage with greater caution to see what assistance, if any, is given by the preliminary circumstances in determining the true view of the central incident.

As one day, according to his custom, St. Paul was engaged discussing with chance-comers in the Agora, some Epicurean and Stoic philosophers came up to him and listened to what he was saying. There is no reason to suppose that they met the apostle in a hostile spirit, although it would be equally groundless to assume any predisposition in his favour. Συνέβαλλον in itself is perfectly colourless; it implies neither hostility nor friendliness, and any such definite idea, if it exists, must be gathered from the context.† But as the

* Paper read at a meeting of the British School on Feb. 22nd, 1895.

† Συμβάλλω is found only in Luke and Acts in the New Testament. Of the five instances of the verb in the active, three have the meaning, "to meet, to be thrown together," while the remaining two bear the sense "to throw together in thought, to consider, to deliberate." Of the former instances one is used in the hostile sense (Luke xiv. 31), while another is used of a friendly meeting (Acts xx. 14). But in both these cases the more definite idea is given by the context, and is not contained in the word itself.

context does not warrant us in stating decisively whether the meeting was hostile or friendly, *συνέβαλλον* must be interpreted as referring to a meeting between people at first indifferent to one another. All that the philosophers wanted was to know what the apostle was talking about. When they had listened for a time, some getting impatient because they failed to understand the apostle's meaning, and disposed to be unsympathetic for that very reason, blurted out: "What would this babbling fellow wish to say? What is he driving at?—his words are meaningless, incoherent." Others, again, gave voice to their vague comprehension of the apostle's drift in the words: "Apparently he is a herald of foreign divinities." We shall understand these utterances only when we regard them as a more or less unconscious question and answer, coming from men who were listening to something strange which they did not rightly understand. Even in the first utterance there is no actual hostility; the term *σπερμολόγος** suggests contempt, but nothing more. Nor can any feeling of unfriendliness be inferred from the second remark: "He seems to be a herald of foreign gods." How little serious such a charge was likely to be accounted we may gather from a passage in Strabo, where the readiness with which foreign cults were welcomed in Athens is commented on: *Ἀθηναῖοι δ' ὥσπερ περὶ τὰ ἄλλα φιλοξενοῦντες διατελοῦσιν οὕτω περὶ τοὺς θεούς· πολλὰ γὰρ τῶν ξενικῶν ἱερῶν παρεδέξαντο, ὥστε καὶ ἐκωμῳδήθησαν· καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ Θράκια καὶ τὰ Φρύγια* (Strabo x. 3, 18).

The state of mind, therefore, which the partial recognition of the tenor of the apostle's teaching aroused among the philosophers must be further determined by subsequent events. But it is just here that the greatest difficulty arises. The action taken by the philosophers is the chief point in dispute in the whole passage. *Ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον*—does this mean, "they led him on to the hill of the

* *Σπερμολόγος*: (1) a bird that picked up seed; (2) a street-loafer who picked up whatever fell from loads of goods; (3) applied to speakers, one who picked up words at random without knowing very well what they meant. This last is the meaning here. The same meaning seems to be required in Plut. *Alcib.* 36, Philost. 203, Dio Chrysos. xxxii., p. 363 C. An Onomasticon gives *Loquax.* *λάλος, σπερμολόγος.* Hesychius and A. Gellius i., 15, interpret *σπερμολόγος* in the same way. Professor W. M. Ramsay considers (*Expositor*, September, 1895) this interpretation quite inadmissible here, and argues for the sense of "plagiarist." But the words *τί ἂν θέλοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος λέγειν*; plainly indicate that the philosophers did not catch the apostle's drift; in such a case a charge of babbling, of picking up words at random, of speaking incoherently, was more natural than one of plagiarism.

Areopagus"?—or, "they led him before the Court of the Areopagus"? Both these interpretations, as will be shown below, are perfectly admissible so far as the mere language is concerned. We must, therefore, seek to determine from the motives which prompted the action of the philosophers which interpretation is the more probable.

From the first expression with which the philosophers hailed the apostle's teaching we have seen that we could gather nothing more definite than the presence, in at least a certain section of them, of undisguised contempt. Had such been the prevailing temper of the listeners, they would undoubtedly have turned aside without more ado from the apostle as from one whom it was not worth while troubling about. Therefore, that some other feeling swayed the gathering we are forced to conclude. What this feeling was we have material for judging in vv. 19, 20, 21. In vv. 19, 20 we find expressed the motive which induced the philosophers to remove the apostle to another scene; while, in v. 21, we have a reflection of the writer's which explains the action of the philosophers according to a well-known trait of the Athenian character. The latter half of v. 19 is plainly ironical. The apostle is asked: "Can we know—are we competent to understand what this new teaching is which is spoken by you?" Here we find again the same spirit which prompted the cry, "What is the babbling fellow driving at?" But, that this feeling of sneering scorn was not uppermost in the minds of the philosophers, we see from v. 20. "For certain astonishing things you bring to our hearing; we, therefore, wish to know what these things may be." It is quite possible that in the first half of the verse we have evidence of the same sarcastic tone; but this did not preclude the feeling of curiosity which we find expressed in the latter half. In short, it seems clear either that the philosophers were divided in their attitude to St. Paul, some being scornful, others curious, or (as is more probable) that the feelings of the whole party were mixed, the earlier feeling of scorn alternating with the feeling of curiosity which eventually gained the mastery. That we are right in supposing curiosity to have been the prevailing temper of the philosophers we see from v. 21, where the writer characterises their action as an instance of the Athenian mania for novelty. "Now all Athenians

and the resident strangers had time* for nothing else than to tell or hear something new."

It is thus clear that the motive which prompted the philosophers to remove St. Paul to a different scene was more or less idle curiosity. We cannot well credit them with any very serious interest in the apostle's teaching, for this would be irreconcilable with their sarcastic manner. But still there was enough in St. Paul to arouse their curiosity. They may not have been disposed to take him very seriously, but they would at least recognise his sincerity in proclaiming his message. This, combined with the novelty of the teaching, may well have excited curiosity in men whose lives moved languidly in the ruts of their own dreary time-worn discussions. Whatever the teaching of the apostle might be it was something which would break the dull monotony and afford at least some entertainment.

Having thus determined the motives of the philosophers in changing the scene of their meeting with St. Paul, we now approach the question of the meaning of *ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον ἤγαγον* (v. 19). Formerly, it was usual to translate this "they led him on to Mars' Hill." Curtius was the first to condemn this interpretation and to maintain that the words refer to an appearance of the apostle before the Court of the Areopagus sitting in the Agora. It may easily be shown that the language admits of the rendering "they led him before the Council of the Areopagus." First of all, Curtius states that "from ancient times people were accustomed to use instead of the full title *ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου* the name of the place for the assembly which met there." This is the more to be emphasised, because it is a fact which has not been sufficiently recognised by expositors of the Acts. Even Professor Blass, in his recent philological edition, goes astray on this point; he makes the astonishing statement "non dicitur *Ἄρειος Πάγος* nisi de

* *ηὐκαίρουν* expresses the habitual practice of the populace at the time when the incident being described happened. The tense, however, does not necessarily imply that the habit has, at the time of writing, been abandoned. A somewhat similar use of the imperfect is found in John xi. 18, *ἦν δὲ Βηθανία ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων*, where a fact, true at the time of writing, is woven into the history of past time. That the tense does not here describe an act in progress at the time of the main incident is plain from the comprehensive nature of the statement. The action is predicated of all Athenians (*Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ πάντες*) and resident strangers; this is fatal to the idea of interpreting the passage as referring to a *corona adstantium*, who are supposed to have gathered to hear the apostle when they saw him being led along by the philosophers.

loco." But, in this, Blass is certainly wrong, for it is an easy matter to verify Curtius' assertion. In Aristotle Ἄρειος Πάγος is not uncommonly used instead of the more cumbrous title; it seems to have been the name given to the Council in ordinary talk among the people. And in Roman times, as we might expect, the usage is the same. In Cicero's Letters to Atticus, i. 14, 5, we find "senatus Ἄρειος Πάγος nihil constantius, nihil severius, nihil fortius"; in an inscription belonging to the second half of the 1st cent. A.D. found at Epidauros, the words occur Ἄρειος Πάγος ἐν Ἐλευσεῖνι λόγους ἐποιήσατο (Fouilles d'Epidaure, vol. i. p. 68): and in Pollux viii. 117 and elsewhere we have instances of this usage.

But, secondly, Curtius draws attention to the fact that the preposition "ἐπί with the accusative is the proper expression to denote a going or bringing before a public authority." In favour of this he adduces three passages from Herodotus (iii. 46; iii. 156; viii. 79). One might be disposed to question the satisfactoriness of this proof, but on examination one finds that the point is made good by evidence within the New Testament itself. In the Gospel of Luke and the Acts there are seven instances (beyond the one in dispute) of the use of ἐπί with the accusative to denote an appearance before persons in authority. (Luke xii. 58; xxi. 12; xxiii. 1; Acts ix. 21; xvi. 19; xvii. 6; xxv. 12.) This is a usage which, with one exception (Matt. x. 18), is confined in the New Testament to the writer of the Acts.

This being so, how are we to decide between the two possible interpretations? We get no help from v. 22, in which Ἄρειος Πάγος again occurs. It must, indeed, be admitted that the phrase ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀρείου Πάγου is free from all difficulty if we understand the words to refer to the Council, while it may be urged that "the middle of a hill" is not a very intelligible expression. Besides, the former interpretation is slightly favoured by the words in v. 33, ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν, in which it is possible to see a direct reference back to v. 22. But, in spite of this, the difficulties which arise if we suppose the passage to refer to the Council point to the opposing interpretation. It may readily be allowed that in general "the middle of a hill" is not a particularly appropriate expression, but in the case of the Areopagus there seems ground for holding that it is not inapplicable. From the old level of the Agora the hill rises scarcely more than 100 feet, and from the

western side it slopes so gradually upwards until it becomes level at the top, that one would not be astonished to find that instead of ἡ κορυφή it was customary to speak of τὸ μέσον, the middle point of the hill.* But, if the possibility of this were denied we are, it seems to me, still in a position to interpret the passage in reference to the hill. There is ground for believing that Ἄρειος Πάγος from meaning the whole eminence came in general usage to be applied to the judgment-place on the summit of the hill. In this sense Ἄρειος Πάγος is to be translated in the phrases εἰς Ἄρειον Πάγον ἀναβῆναι, ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐν Ἀρείῳ Πάγῳ, where ἐπὶ would, in both cases, be used if the hill itself were meant. This being so, there can be no question as to the perfect appropriateness of the phrase ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἀρείου Πάγου as denoting a position on the hill.

In seeking to arrive at the true solution of the difficulty, it may be well, first of all, to examine the case presented by Curtius on behalf of the appearance of the apostle before the Council of the Areopagus in the Agora. This view we find advanced first in the *Stadtgeschichte von Athen* (pp. 262, 263). Here Curtius regards the apostle as being led before the Council and charged with the introduction of new gods. But since the preliminary investigations (the προδικασία) in all cases falling under the jurisdiction of the Areopagus were carried out in the Stoa Basileios † in the Agora, it was plain that the scene of the apostle's speech was not Mars' Hill, but the King's Hall in the market-place. Curtius' words are the following: "Paul was led by those whom he had most exasperated towards the King's Hall, where the cases which fell to be decided by the Areopagus were commenced: it was the same place where, according to Plato, Socrates and Euthyphron met. Here,

* Standing on the spot I had it from the lips of a young Athenian philologist that this would be a perfectly possible expression.

† On this point Curtius differs from other authorities on the subject. He himself remarks: "the locality of the Προδικασία is nowhere stated. According to Schömann *Alterth.* I³ S. 496, and Philippi, *Areopag.* S. 85f, it took place on the Areopagus. In my opinion the sacred place of assembly was not suited for such judicial preliminary investigations" (Gesamm. Abhandl. II., 529, n). So far as I am aware, there is only one passage which lends support to Curtius' view. In Demosthenes in Aristog. 776, we are told that when the Areopagus sat in the King's Hall it was surrounded by a rope to keep off all intruders (τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου Πάγου βουλὴν ὅταν ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ στοᾷ καθεζομένη περισχοινίσηται . . .). If we bear this fact in mind, and consider the tediousness of the preliminary investigations in the higher Athenian law-courts, it may be regarded as not improbable that the προδικασία, in cases falling to the Areopagus, was carried out in the King's Hall.

first of all, the question had to be decided whether there were grounds for a charge of introducing new gods, and here before the King's Hall, in the midst of the representatives of the Areopagus, within hearing of a great assembly of people, the apostle could deliver the speech, in which he repudiated the charge, because he was introducing no new god, but sought only to make known to them the 'Unknown God,' whose altar he had seen as he passed along among the monuments. . . . The Council did not sustain the charge, and Dionysius was undoubtedly the spokesman of those who brought about this decision."

There is one fatal objection to this interpretation. It is an altogether groundless assumption to suppose that judicial proceedings of any kind were instituted against the apostle.* There is no suggestion of this in the passage, the tone of which indeed directly contradicts it. Of any embittered feeling among the philosophers there is no trace; the new doctrine did not provoke to anger, but stimulated the natural passion to hear something strange and new. The philosophers' one desire, accordingly, was, not to have St. Paul's teaching put to the test before a judicial assembly, but to gratify the curiosity which had been excited in them. And in the speech which followed there is no apologetic note. It is not the utterance of a man placed on his defence, but of one whose single purpose was to persuade the people of the truth of his message. And the result was, not any formal acquittal, but scoffs and shallow professions of interest, in the midst of which the apostle was allowed to go his way unchecked.†

Curtius was not long in admitting the justice of this objection. In a special essay, which now appears in his "Gesammelte Abhandlungen," Bd. II., he rejects the idea of judicial proceedings. But his main result is the same; St. Paul delivered his speech not on Mars' Hill, but before the Areopagus in the Agora. The rejection of any definite charge brought against the apostle removes the one serious flaw of the

* This is an error which we find in Chrysostom and other Fathers. Chrysostom writes: "ἦγον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον, οὐχ ὥστε μαθεῖν, ἀλλ' ὥστε κολάσαι, ἔνθα αἱ φονικαὶ δίκαι."

† Οὕτως ὁ Παῦλος ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ μέσου αὐτῶν. "So," *i.e.*, after having provoked mockery in some and a cold interest in others (τοὺς μὲν πείσας, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν γελώμενος, says Chrysostom), "Paul went out from their midst." There is no suggestion in these words of the apostle's being in any danger, and the idea of judicial proceedings, which must have ended either in a definite acceptance or rejection of the charge, is likewise excluded.

earlier interpretation. The true tone of the passage is now caught, and justice done to the simple curiosity of the crowd as the key to the interpretation of the whole incident. In this new view of the case the whole question of the locality of the προδικασία in cases falling under the jurisdiction of the Areopagus becomes indifferent. All that Curtius had to do was to provide for the presence of the Areopagus in the public market; hence we have his statement, "It is certain that in Roman times the Areopagus had a business place in the Agora." Curtius gives no authority for this statement; still, as the administrative duties of the Council in Roman times were very varied, it must be allowed that he has not gone beyond what he is entitled to assume. An administrative body without offices would of course be an absurdity. We may take it, therefore, as tolerably certain, that if the apostle was brought before the Areopagus, he was led towards the King's Hall.

Curtius' new interpretation, though free from the serious objection that proved fatal to his first, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. He states his view in the following words: "To satisfy their curiosity the philosophers arranged for a longer statement on Paul's part, and sought to give the forthcoming speech a higher importance by getting the authorities of the city to take an interest in it." (Gesamm. Abhandl., II. 528.) This is a conception which, I venture to think, is well-nigh unintelligible. For, first of all, how are we to conceive of the part played by the Council? Had there been any suggestion of a hostile feeling among the philosophers towards St. Paul, or of any charge brought by them against him, the picture as drawn by Curtius would have been quite natural, and we could have frankly accepted the appearance of the apostle before the Areopagus; but in the absence of all evidence of any charge or even of any hostility, such an appearance seems perfectly unintelligible. Or are we to assume that the supreme court of Athens was willing to allow any gathering of citizens to bring before it any person they pleased, against whom they brought no charge, merely (as Curtius says) "to give especial emphasis to their curiosity," or "to secure thereby a higher importance for the forthcoming speech"? This is an assumption which is hardly consistent with the character of any court of justice, and still less so with the character of such a court as the Areopagus. In any case, in the absence of all positive evidence, we are not justified in assuming such a possi-

bility. But surely a liberty of this kind would have been an infringement of the dignity of an assembly such as the Areopagus was. For a court, with which lay, even in Roman times, as Cicero informs us, practically the administration of the whole city,* was not likely to suffer the intrusion of a crowd, whose only aim was the gratification of a more or less idle curiosity.

But again, if we consider Curtius' interpretation, having regard to the feelings of the philosophers, we fail to be satisfied with it. For the feeling, which was uppermost in the minds of the philosophers was, as Curtius admits, the desire to satisfy their curiosity. This being so, was it natural for them to hurry the object of their curiosity into the midst of a grave and dignified assembly? How could this possibly forward the aim which they had in view? Their one object in leading the apostle from their first place of meeting was to gratify their craving for something new, and what reason can be suggested to show that the Council of the Areopagus would be helpful in effecting this object? It would indeed have been strange had the philosophers ever thought of leading St. Paul before the Council. For they hardly took the apostle seriously; the whole business was too trivial to call for the participation of the Areopagus in it.

These grounds seem sufficient to warrant serious doubt as to the truth of Curtius' interpretation and to point favourably towards the opposing view, which represents the philosophers as leading the apostle on to Mars' Hill that they might the more peaceably listen to his teaching. Nor is the impression in favour of this view lessened by Curtius' criticism of it. His words are these, "ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον—that cannot mean, they led him to a rocky hill lying at some distance from the market; for the market always remained the scene of the incident, and the market crowd remained always the same; up on the bare summit of the rock, too, no one was to be found"; and again "(the philosophers) had no reason for leading Paul from the market hall away to the windy rocky height, which was the most unsuitable place imaginable for assemblies and speeches. The Agora,

* "Atheniensium rempublicam consilio regi Areopagi" (*De nat. deor.* 2, 29, 74). Philippi regards this as a highly exaggerated statement, but in any case there can be no doubt that the Areopagus was, in Roman times, the most powerful and dignified court in Athens. It retained its dignity even after the devastation of Athens by Sulla.

on the other hand, where the philosophers, day after day, carried on their discussions, was well suited for speaking and hearing."

Let us examine these objections one by one. (1) Curtius objects that, considering the suitability of the Agora for speaking and hearing, there was no need to lead the apostle away to a hill which lay at some little distance. The question of distance is too trifling to be meant very seriously. Even supposing that the apostle had been standing in the part of the Agora most remote from the hill, the distance to be traversed would not be more than two hundred yards—an insignificant distance, surely, to deter any one whose ends would be better served by a change of scene. But the chief weight of Curtius' argument rather lies in the attempt to prove that no change of scene was necessary. Now whether the Agora was so perfectly suited, as Curtius asserts, for the apostle's exposition of his teaching may well be doubted. It is true that it was a common practice for the philosophers to ply their dialectic in argument in the busy market-place, but this in no way proves its suitability as a scene for such a speech as the philosophers desired of St. Paul. It is one thing for a knot of men to engage in a dialectic discussion, in which the excitement and the careful observance of the movements of one's opponent make one oblivious of all extraneous interruptions; but it is quite another thing to listen to an orderly speech when all around there is continual movement and the din of other voices. This being so, it was, to say the least of it, as natural that the philosophers should retire to some place where they would be able peaceably to enjoy their new discovery, as that they should remain in the Agora where they were liable to interruption from the continual coming and going of passers-by. In any case there is no justification whatever for the statement which Curtius makes, that "the market always remained the scene of incident." For what meaning can the words ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρειον Πάγον have if they do not refer to some change of scene, the precise direction of which must be determined otherwise than by the bare assertion that it took place within the limits of the Agora? There is, therefore, no valid ground of objection here against interpreting the passage as denoting a change of scene from the Agora to Mars' Hill.

But (2) Curtius seeks to strengthen his case against laying the scene of the apostle's speech on the Areopagus by the observation :—

"Up on the bare rocky summit there was no one to be found." The force of this objection it is hard to see. If we consider that the very reason which would prompt the philosophers to lead St. Paul from the market-place was the presence of a disturbing crowd it is at once apparent that this objection of Curtius tells in favour of the interpretation which he is condemning. It was just because there was no one on the rocky hill that made it a place suitable to the requirements of the case; for there without any risk of interruption the philosophers could listen to the story of the new religion.

And (3) Curtius founds an objection on the natural features of the hill. "The windy, rocky height," he says, "was the most unsuitable place imaginable for assemblies and speeches." Against this it may be urged that it is inadmissible to support any theory by conjectural atmospheric conditions; for up on the rocky hill it is not always windy, as Curtius would seem to imply. But it may fairly be argued that if the hill could serve as a meeting place for the Council of the Areopagus it could equally well be used for the same purpose by the philosophers and St. Paul. For a large public assembly doubtless the top of the Areopagus was no fit place; but we are told nothing as to the size of the crowd, and, indeed, are entitled to assume that the number of listeners was not very great. For this meeting was more or less a kind of private reception given to the apostle by a few philosophers eager to enjoy the latest novelty.

From this review of Curtius' position and of the arguments by which it is supported, it will at once be apparent that there is ground for very serious doubt as to its claims for acceptance. The picture of the general situation which the theory presents is one which we can only with difficulty imagine; for whether we view the appearance of St. Paul before the Areopagus from the standpoint of the Council itself or from that of the philosophers we equally fail in conceiving its probability. But not only has Curtius given us a theory which is doubtful in itself, he has also failed in making good any objection against the theory which he opposes. It remains, therefore, to show in a word that the picture which results from the acceptance of the opposing interpretation is at once natural and consistent.

The teaching of St. Paul, as we have seen, awakened in the philosophers lively feelings of curiosity. Though they looked with

supercilious pride on the man who, with little grace of person or of words, ventured to invade their popularly recognised rights as teachers of the people, they could not help feeling a certain amount of curious interest in one whose strange words were commended by the tone of conviction in which they were uttered. Altogether the apostle was a curious phenomenon in Athens. Here was a chance which the philosophers could not miss. They must get more out of the man. If they never dreamed of getting new light on the problems of philosophy they counted on an hour's relief from the daily monotony. But the market with its continual unrest was no place for such an entertainment as they had in prospect. They must seek out some quiet nook where they could enjoy themselves in peace. The Areopagus was near at hand with not a soul on it to disturb them. So "they took the apostle by the hand (ἐπιλαβόμενοι αὐτοῦ) and led him on to the Areopagus." Here on the level space that crowned the hill the apostle took his stand and sought, by appealing to the fundamental religious truths which lay latent in the hearts of his hearers, to win their sympathy and turn them to the living God.

In this, it appears to me, we have an interpretation which does justice to the language of the whole passage and is free from all serious difficulty. It is preferable to that adopted by Curtius because it gives us a picture more easily intelligible and more in accordance with the simple probabilities of the case.

Criticism of Grundy's Platæa. By H. Awdry.

While in Greece during the past spring, I procured from Mr. G. B. Grundy his extremely able survey and account of the battle of Platæa,* and after reading it I spent every minute of time that I could spare on the ground, with his map. This time unfortunately only amounted to two hours, 5 to 7 P.M., on the first day, and seven hours, 5 A.M. to 12 noon, on the second, including a visit to the site of Platæa itself, wherein I had the company of Dr. Merentites,† of Kriekouki, who had most kindly given me hospitality for the night, and his son. Moreover, as the previous day had been a regular downpour, the ground was in its very heaviest condition, and locomotion was by no means rapid. I cannot, therefore, presume to offer any local criticism which is worth considering as against Mr. Grundy's opinion; but I made certain notes at the time, including a strategical criticism of a general character, and have been asked to publish them in this journal.

1. Mr. Grundy's identification of the *νῆσος* seems to me most happy —is it presumptuous to say *certain?*—while the former *νῆσος* as viewed from the site of Platæa, for I had not time to reach it, appears to violate every principle of general strategy and local tactics. It would seem that in selecting their site for the *νῆσος*, Vischer and Leake must have been regarding the town of Platæa as the Greek base; to that indeed the Greeks would be drawing nearer, though the short stretch of flat country between was far more dangerous in the face of such cavalry as that of Mardonius than the longer stretch of a rougher character that intervened while they were in their former position. But their true base was the passes of Mount Cithæron where their convoys were shut up; and from this base they would be separating themselves. As viewed from Platæa Leake's *νῆσος* has no local features at all that could suggest it to the Greeks as a defence against cavalry; and a retirement to this spot would have been a spirited advance from the frying-pan to the fire, from hunger to famine.

On the other hand Mr. Grundy's *νῆσος* is a conspicuous and rugged piece of ground with a high mound rising upon it likely to make it a landmark with a special name; a perfect defence against cavalry; and tactically exactly where it was wanted, being connected with Cithæron

* John Murray, London. † Mr. Grundy calls him Dr. Merethides in error.

and covering the mouths of two of the passes, of which one was the pass to Megara, the shortest route to their next lines of defence on the Isthmus of Corinth.

2. The one difficulty in the reconciliation of Mr. Grundy's *νῆσος* with Herodotus, is its distance from the Asopus, which is stated by Herodotus to have been ten stades, whereas the main or Thespian Asopus is nearer thirty than ten. Leake's *νῆσος* is nearer, but even this is about fifteen stades from the main stream. Mr. Grundy explains this by supposing that Herodotus is using the name Asopus in error for the first tributary of the Asopus (marked A1 in his map), a stream which is in sight from the town of Platæa while the main Asopus is not in sight except when in flood. All this is the case; but such a traveller as Herodotus, whose headquarters were probably for many years at Athens, and whose route for his, no doubt, numerous journeys from Athens to Northern Greece would lie through Thebes, must surely have travelled not only by the direct Dryoscephalæ route, but also by the Platæa-Thebes road. In that case he must have crossed the Thespian Asopus above its junction with A1, and must have known of its existence.

This does not, however, seem a fatal or even an important objection. All the brooks cannot have names, and what more natural than to use the same name both of the main river and of its first tributary when both are mere brooks? This could be paralleled a hundred times over. Herodotus may, therefore, not in error but on purpose, be calling A1 the Asopus.

But for my own part I should be inclined to extend this principle further and understand the Greek text a little differently. Herodotus in the passage from ix. 50, quoted at length by Mr. Grundy on page 23, uses these words in his location of the *νῆσος*: *ἡ δέ ἐστι ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀσωποῦ καὶ τῆς κρήνης τῆς Γαργαφίης, ἐπ' ἣ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο τότε, δέκα σταδίους ἀπέχουσα.* Surely the absence of *τε* after *Ἀσωποῦ* suggests (though of course it does not render such an interpretation necessary), that Herodotus is by a kind of hendiadys quite in his manner speaking of the Asopus and the spring of Gargaphia as the same place; and says: "The Asopus and its spring Gargaphia," *i.e.*, the spring Gargaphia which belongs to the Asopus. The streams around the *νῆσος* belonged to the Oeroe.

In any case the passage forms no objection to Mr. Grundy's identification of the *νῆσος*.

3. Mr. Grundy doubtless rightly agrees with Leake in removing Gargaphia from its traditional site at Apotripi to the group of springs about 1,100 yards E.S.E. To this an objection presented itself on the spot, which he has since then to some extent removed in conversation. Herodotus says that the whole army (when in its second position) was prevented by the attacks of the cavalry from watering at the Asopus and was compelled to water at Gargaphia. Now if the left was beyond the Platæa-Thebes road and was resting on the main Asopus it would appear that to reach Gargaphia it would have to pass Apotripi, which must therefore have been available. But Mr. Grundy considers that at this time the Greek army was in his *third phase* of the second position and had withdrawn from the whole plain, including the part beyond the Platæa-Thebes road, to the slopes of the Asopus ridge; so that, though it was lying on the ridge close in front of Apotripi, the Persian cavalry occupying the plain in its rear prevented it from watering there. This explanation seems certainly possible, and receives countenance from the fact that the Persian cavalry did succeed in choking up Gargaphia, a point they could not well have reached by any other route than the very gently sloping valley which leads from Apotripi to Gargaphia. They therefore must at least temporarily have been in possession of this whole valley and have held the entire ground in rear of the Greek army. But it is at least remarkable that no mention whatever is made by Herodotus of so important a spring as Apotripi, which certainly at the time I saw it was flowing stronger and with much better water than Gargaphia; and I am not quite clear in my own mind that Herodotus knew the details of the ground at this point and was aware that there were *two* large springs. If he was not, the Greeks may have been watering at both.

At any rate we get a very vivid notion of the straits to which the Greek army were reduced when we realise that the Persian cavalry were riding at will *close along the whole rear of their line from left to right*, and choking the spring even at the extreme right; while they were also holding the mouths of the passes of Cithæron, one and a half miles in the rear, so that the convoys could not debouch into the plain. Can it be supposed that any general (even Cæsar, the most audacious

general in history) would under these circumstances have contemplated such a movement into the plain as Leake's theory of the *νῆσος* implies? And Pausanias certainly was not a Cæsar in audacity.

4. But leaving local details, I cannot but think that on the point of general strategy Mr. Grundy is mistaken. He says, on p. 22, "May it not have been the intention of Pausanias to strike a blow at Thebes itself, the base of the Persian operations? Surely the Greeks were on the offensive, as is proved by the very fact of their moving into Bœotia after Mardonius' retirement from Attica." Now, in regard to this statement, I contend—i. That Mr. Grundy is making an anachronism, and transferring Athenian strategy to the period of Spartan command; ii. That the offensive operation of an attack on Thebes would have been not merely mistaken but absolutely ruinous.

i. (a.) The strategy at Platæa was a mere repetition of that of the previous year. On the approach of Xerxes in B.C. 480, the Greeks had settled upon two lines of defence, viz., Tempe, and behind that, Thermopylæ. Tempe proved untenable, as the route by Gonnus, equally short and actually adopted by Xerxes, would take the defenders in rear. Thessaly had to be sacrificed, and thereby fell into the hands of the Persians, to whom the Thessalians became very useful allies, and so Thermopylæ was adopted; and Leonidas fought a defensive battle at the most forward available point. Similarly they would now save Megara for Greece by adopting the line of Cithæron; and if Mardonius attempted to turn them by way of Attica, they had a shorter line than he had to retire on their next position.

(b.) Again, there are two considerations that make it appear probable that not only Pausanias, but no other Spartan general in history, with the possible exception of Brasidas, could have so shaken himself free of Spartan methods and prejudices as to devise such a scheme as is here attributed to Pausanias. The Spartans were notoriously weak at sieges, and after the victory at Platæa itself they were baffled by the Persians' wooden camp till the Athenians arrived and took it. And if we are to transfer to the times of the Persian Wars the account which Xenophon* (Hellen. vi. iv. 11) gives of the system on which the

* Xen. Hellen. vi., iv., 11. *Τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον πονηρότατον ἦν τὸ ἱππικόν, ἔτρεφον μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἵππους οἱ πλουσιώτατοι, ἐπεὶ δὲ φρουρὰ φανθείη, τότε ἤκεν ὁ συντεταγμένος, λαβὼν δ'ἂν τὸν ἵππον καὶ ὅπλα ὁποῖα δοθείη αὐτῷ ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα ἂν ἐστρατ-*

Spartan cavalry was organized at the time of the Theban Wars, and the estimation in which it was held, (and in so stereotyped a state as Sparta there is every reason to suppose it had not changed much), the Spartan cavalry was absolutely beneath contempt. Yet an attack on Thebes must rely for its success mainly on siege-warfare and cavalry. Pausanias, it is true, had plenty of other allies; but national prejudice would be very strong with him against originating a scheme that depended on Sparta's weakest points.

(c.) Moreover, a comparison of Athenian and Spartan methods throughout this war will bring into prominence the essential difference between the two, the enterprise of the one and the striking timidity of the other. In B.C. 500 the Spartans refused help to the Ionians in their revolt; the Athenians gave it and were present at the burning of Sardis, perhaps the boldest offensive operation of the whole war. To Marathon the Spartans sent little help and arrived too late; the Athenians fought an offensive battle and won. At Artemisium the Spartan generalship was not merely defensive, but pusillanimous. Eurybiades actually retreated once to Chalcis, leaving Xerxes at liberty to land troops in rear of Thermopylæ; and he contemplated it a second time. It was Themistocles, the Athenian, to whom the Eubœans had recourse as the only man likely to save them. Themistocles was mean enough to take bribes from them for his services, but it was he who brought Eurybiades up to the scratch.

This he did again at Salamis, where it was only by means of a feignedly treasonable message that Xerxes was tempted to force Eurybiades and the Greeks into the bold tactics wherein Themistocles saw the only hope of Greece lay.

In the battle of Salamis itself it was Aristides who carried Athenian hoplites over to Psyttalea, and annihilated the picked Persian troops which had been landed there. Plutarch (*Arist.* ix.)* puts this early enough in the action to have been of service in saving the Greeks and destroying the Persians, who were driven ashore there; Herodotus

εὑετο, τῶν δ'αὖ στρατιωτῶν οἱ τοῖς σώμασιν ἀδυνατώτατοι καὶ ἥκιστα φιλότιμοι ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἦσαν. In spite of the words κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον, I cannot recall any noteworthy deed of the Spartan cavalry at *any* time.

* Plutarch, *Aristides* ix. (after describing the capture) τὴν δὲ νησῖδα τοῖς ὅπλοις πανταχόθεν ὁ Ἀριστείδης περιστέψας ἐφήδρευε τοῖς ἐκφερομένοις πρὸς αὐτήν, ὡς μήτε τῶν φίλων τινὰ διαφθαρῆναι μήτε τῶν πολεμίων διαφυγεῖν.

(viii. 95)* merely places it "during the confusion of the battle"; but at any rate it was a very bold offensive movement which immensely struck the Greeks at the time—for every account mentions it—and it was performed by the Athenians.

When Mardonius' mission to tempt the Athenians to his side in 479 failed, the Spartans sent no help to prevent Attica being again invaded; and it was only under threats that they came to Platæa.

In the operations at Platæa we have three examples of the unenterprising character of Pausanias himself. In the first position it was the Athenians, not the Spartans, who volunteered to save the Megarians when harassed by the Persian cavalry, and who killed Masistius; it was the left wing of the army, where the Athenians stood, that was the post of danger in the second position; and, according to Herodotus, when the right seemed likely to become the post of danger, Pausanias changed places with the Athenians, the reason given being that the Athenians had had experience at Marathon of the Persian mode of fighting—want of enterprise pure and simple. I do not, however, wish to lay any stress on this event, which is so astounding that it is almost impossible to believe it was anything but some manœuvre misunderstood by Herodotus' informant; and if Amompharetus resisted the movement to the Island as running away from the foreigner, what would he have said with regard to resigning the post of honour on such grounds? Thirdly, after the Persians were routed and their camp taken, Pausanias refused the request of the Mantineans to be allowed to pursue Artabazus. Such was Spartan command on land.

But while this was going on in Bœotia, Athenian tactics were beginning to prevail at sea, where they had preponderating numbers. The fleet under Leotychidas had remained at Delos, where it was useless, till at last the Samians invited and, with difficulty, persuaded it to move to Samos. When the Greek fleet reached Samos the Persians, conscious of their inferiority by sea, retired to the mainland, and drew their fleet ashore under the protection of the land army at Mycale. A second discussion now arose as to whether the Greek fleet should not sail back again to Delos, or to the Hellespont; but bolder counsels prevailed, and they followed the Persians to the mainland and disembarked. In the battle that ensued, the Athenians, who had easier

* Herod. viii. 95, *ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῷ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα γενομένῳ.*

ground to cross, got to work so zealously that the battle was over and the camp taken before the Spartans came up. Ionia now revolted; and when the fleet returned to Samos a further remarkable discussion arose (Herodotus ix. 106),* wherein the Spartans were for removing the Ionians to Greece, because they thought it impossible to protect them in Asia; but the Athenians would not hear of such timidity. With the help of this passage we may fairly read between the lines and conclude whose was the hesitation first to move from Delos, and then to attack at Mycale; and whose influence it was that brought these events about.

After this the fleet sails to the Hellespont, and finds the bridge broken down; and as by this event the defence of Greece against Persia was complete, Leotychidas, with the Peloponnesians, at once sailed home, while Xanthippus and the Athenians stayed and carried on offensive operations against Sestus.

Finally, under the Athenian hegemony the war became wholly offensive, and the Persians were attacked as far as Lycia, Cyprus, and Egypt; while the Lacedæmonians retired altogether from the contest.

Indeed, in the whole war it would be difficult, in spite of their dogged courage and tenacity at Thermopylæ and Platæa, to find a single instance in which the Spartans showed even decent enterprise. Are we to suppose that Pausanias's strategy at Platæa was the one exception? And if it be objected that Plutarch's account implies that Aristides had much more to do with the strategy there than appears in Herodotus, yet both Plutarch's authority is slight, and it was not likely that Pausanias would have given way to Aristides on a cardinal point, where the Spartan numbers preponderated to the extent of 45,000 as against 8,000 Athenians.

ii. But though disagreeing as to the nature of their plan, I certainly hold with Mr. Grundy that the Greek generals at Platæa were not devoid of military skill.

Defensive strategy on Pausanias' part appears to me to have been eminently suitable to the circumstances, while an attack on Thebes would have been foolhardy in the extreme. The Greeks were fighting in the most forward position available, in front of the three passes of Mount Cithæron; their present position covered Megara and

* Herod. ix. 106, ἀπικόμενοι . . . . Πελοποννήσιοι.

its plain. Behind them there lay two other positions ready fortified, viz., (1) the point a mile or two behind Megara, where Mount Geranea stretches all across the isthmus, and the enemy must either traverse the high and difficult pass between its summits or the road along the face of the Scironian Cliffs overhanging the Saronic Gulf, which road had been blocked up (Herod. viii. 71);* and (2) the position 4 miles east of Corinth, where the isthmus narrows to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and their wall, begun the year before, had just been completed (Herod. viii. 71; ix. 8).† Being masters of the sea they were absolutely secure in either of these positions, but meanwhile they had better strike a blow for Megara. They were risking nothing; the enemy's cavalry could not pursue them through the mountains in case of defeat; and if Mardonius tried to turn them by way of Phyle or Decelea, they held a much shorter line than he to their next position.

Again, as they were fighting in their own country time was on the side of the Greeks; their forces were daily increasing‡ (Herod. ix. 41), Mardonius' would naturally tend to diminish. Already some of the Medizing Greeks were cold§ (Herod. ix. 17, 44-5, 67), and daily they must find the invader more of a burden.

But the chief objection to offensive warfare was that the advance to Thebes must be made over eight miles of excellent cavalry ground. Not only was the Persian cavalry their strongest arm, but they had in addition the cavalry of Thessaly and Bœotia, the two best in Greece. The Greeks would have to meet the enemy under every possible disadvantage, viz., to attack a great walled town, defended by an enemy three times their number, and provided with a splendid cavalry with which they could not hope to cope. To get provisions at all they must send huge escorts for their convoys at fearful risks across this

* Herod. viii. 71. *ἱζόμενοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ, καὶ συγχώσαντες τὴν Σκιρωνίδα ὁδὸν μετὰ τοῦτο ὡς σφι ἐδυξε βουλευυμένοισι, οἰκοδόμευν διὰ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος.* This was before the battle of Salamis.

† Herod. viii. 71, above; also ix. 8. *ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχεον σπουδὴν ἔχοντες πολλὴν πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι, καί σφι ἦν πρὸς τέλεϊ.* This was while Mardonius was in Attica in 479.

‡ Herod. ix. 41, *ὡς δὲ ἐνδεκάτη ἐγεγόνεε ἡμέρη ἀντικατημένοισι ἐν Πλαταιῇσι, οἵ τε δὴ Ἕλληνες πολλῷ πλεῦνες ἐγεγόνεσαν κ.τ.λ.* *Ibid. μήτε περιορᾶν συλλεγομένους ἔτι πλεῦνας τῶν συλλελεγμένων.*

§ Herod. ix. 17, *μοῦνοι δὲ Φωκέες* down to *ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης.* Also the nocturnal visit of Alexander of Macedon to the Greek camp, ix. 44-5. Also during the battle of Platæa, Herod. ix. 67, *τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τῶν μετὰ βασιλέος ἐθελοκακεόντων κ.τ.λ.*

plain. The siege of Thebes would probably take a long time; and when it was captured the enemy had many other towns in Bœotia to fall back upon, and this terrible escort work must still go on.

Surely this was a risk that no general, Spartan or otherwise, could ever have dreamed of running, unless he despised the enemy's horse; and that Pausanias did not do so at the time the scheme must have been devised is proved by the fact that his first position was on the slope of the mountain and not in the plain.

I think, therefore, that on grounds, (1), of the normal strategy in this war, (2), of Spartan character, (3), of sound generalship, the theory of offensive warfare at Platæa must be rejected.

In conclusion I would urge all those who have not yet read Mr. Grundy's pamphlet on Platæa to lose no time in making acquaintance with this admirable work. The maps of the ground in the present histories are extremely faulty. For instance, Grote and Oman, and all the current histories of Greece at which I have looked, place a *mountain* north of Platæa on the ground marked by Mr. Grundy as "flat plain, without determinable slope."

For facility of use Mr. Grundy's book would gain if he had indicated in some way upon his map what he considered the different positions of the armies to be. In ground so complicated I found this very hard to follow.

—

a could possibly (as Bury
back on Thebes. With the
against them, such a move-
the whole army, and would
lying only a mile
cavalry got behind them, and both
cut off their convoys in the passes.
i. was on the rough slopes where the cavalry
but, besides its discomforts. it did not
. difficult though it was,

Marathon. By Professor J. B. Bury.

Of the four great battles of the Persian Wars, Marathon is the only one in which a visit to the scene suggests no new problem. It is simple to reconstruct Thermopylæ on paper, but a survey of the spot disconcerts all one's calculations, owing to the changes wrought by the advance of the land upon the sea. The view of the straits of Salamis insists upon questions of orientation which hardly arise in studying the descriptions of Æschylus and Herodotus. At Platæa one finds oneself in the presence of a complicated problem, amid a multitude of streams and undulations of the ground on the lower slopes of Cithæron, and without the temples mentioned by Herodotus to guide one. But at Marathon the difficulties connected with the action are difficulties which arise in reading Herodotus in our study, and are not either solved or increased by walking over the plain. Those who believe in the presence of that shadowy body of Persian cavalry, which is introduced by the historian for the purpose of doing nothing, may illustrate its inaction by the swampy ground along the shore. On the other hand, Marathon has a conspicuous advantage above the three later battle-scenes. The spot where the combat raged most hotly is marked by the mound which covered the bodies of the Athenians. We have nothing corresponding to this at Thermopylæ, at Salamis, or at Platæa. The visitor to Thermopylæ cannot do more than conjecture the place where Leonidas and his men made their last stand; the visitor to Marathon knows with perfect assurance that his feet are on the spot where the heroes of the battle fought and fell. At Chæronea we have more; we have the huge fragments of the lion which marked the tomb of the Sacred Lochos. At Marathon, the lion is gone, as at Thermopylæ; but the tomb remains, a precious memorial of the most illustrious episode in Greek history. It was a great shock to find this monument of the Marathonomachai in the process of dissolution, owing to the shameful neglect of the Greek authorities. At first I thought that, having been excavated (in 1890), and told what it had to tell, it no longer appealed to the curiosity of archæologists; and that the appeal which it makes to the historical imagination was not enough to secure it active protection. But, when Mr. Bosanquet and I

visited Orchomenos some weeks later, we discovered that even art and archæology do not protect their own. We found with dismay the beautiful ceiling of the pre-historic sepulchre of the Orchomenian princes lying in a rubbish heap, exposed to the insolence of the weather and the indecencies of the people of Skripù. On seeing such distressing and disgraceful neglect in the case of a famous and unique work of art, one ceases to wonder at indifference to the destruction of a mound of earth, whose importance may be said to be only sentimental—merely marking the spot where, two thousand four hundred years ago, the Athenians beat back the oriental invader from the shores of Europe. Yet it seems a pity that, having lasted so long, it should be allowed now, at a time when the general interest of educated Europe in Hellenic history is more active than ever, to disappear.

The Latest Discoveries at Hissarlik. By R. Carr Bosanquet.

The Annual *Inselreise* of the German Archæological Institute at Athens was this year extended to the coast of Asia Minor, so as to include Assos and the Troad. For the first time Dr. Dörpfeld had an opportunity of expounding to an audience of his colleagues the remarkable discoveries made during his two last seasons at Hissarlik.

The object of the Island Tour is to visit in the course of a few days a number of sites on the Greek coast or islands, which are otherwise difficult of access—Rhamnus, Eretria, Oropos, Delos, and others. The hospitality of the Institute finds room on board its steamer for scholars and travellers from all parts of Europe. The party of fifty on board the Ἐλπίς spoke nine or ten different languages, and included representatives from the four Athenian Schools of Archæology, architects, artists, schoolmasters, and numerous professors. This classical company arrived off the Troad on May the 13th, disembarked at Besika Bay after satisfying the customs officials at Tenedos, and rode north-east to Hissarlik. The way leads through pleasant wooded country like an English park, oak-wood and grass mixed with tracts of corn and fruit-trees. It crosses three considerable streams—first, an artificial channel, which conveys to the sea the water of the "Forty Eyes" spring at Bunarbashi; second, the narrow modern bed of the Mendera or Scamander; third, the wider ancient bed, still well filled with water, which passes a few hundred yards west of Hissarlik, and is presently joined from the east by the Dumbrek-su, which may well be the Simoeis. Of late years, by a more peaceful invasion, the plain has passed into the hands of Greek husbandmen; and it was pleasant as the cavalcade defiled through the villages to get the familiar Greek "Welcome."

After two hours of slow riding, the site of the later Ilion became visible as a long, low plateau above the intervening woods. From its northern extremity rises a round mass, once a green hill, now scarred by repeated excavation into a jagged labyrinth of trenches, pits, and walls. The upper level, rather more than 100 feet above the plain, can be made out here and there where a pillar of soil, sometimes surmounted by a tree, has been spared by the diggings that have brought to light successive layers of

temples and houses, walls and huts, to a depth of 50 feet below. Without the clear exposition of Dr. Dörpfeld it would be impossible for any one in the compass of a few hours to master the complicated story which these *strata* have to tell; but even an inexperienced eye would soon detect three great systems of masonry, which differ widely both in appearance and in position. These are the remains of the three most important settlements on the site, numbered II., VI., and IX. The following table gives the *strata* as they have been determined by the labours of Dr. Schliemann and his more scientific successor, Dr. Dörpfeld:—

I.—Lowest settlement, very early. Walls of small stones and clay. Objects found primitive. Perhaps 3000—2560 B.C.

II.—PREHISTORIC FORTRESS, with strong ramparts and large dwelling-houses of sun-dried bricks. Thrice destroyed and rebuilt. Monochrome pottery. Many objects of bronze, silver, and gold. Perhaps 2500—2000 B.C.

This was Schliemann's "Homeric Troy."

III., IV., V.—Three prehistoric settlements, villages rather than towns, built on the ruins of Schliemann's Troy. Dwelling-houses of small stones and sun-dried bricks. Similar pottery. Perhaps 2000—1500 B.C.

VI.—"MYCENÆAN" FORTRESS. Huge ramparts, towers, and houses of well-wrought stones. Developed monochrome pottery and imported "Mycenæan" vases. Perhaps 1500—1000 B.C.

Believed by Dr. Dörpfeld to be the Pergamos of Homer's Troy.

VII., VIII.—Greek settlements, villages rather than towns. Two distinct layers of simple stone houses above the ruins of the sixth *stratum*. Local monochrome ware, and almost all known kinds of Greek pottery. Roughly 1000 B.C.—birth of Christ.

IX.—ACROPOLIS OF THE ROMAN TOWN OF ILIUM, with a celebrated temple of Athena and splendid marble buildings. Roman pottery and inscriptions. Birth of Christ—500 A.D.*

* Dr. Dörpfeld points out that for the older layers the dates given are only approximate. Only their relative age can be determined; their absolute age is quite uncertain. In the case even of the later layers round numbers have been chosen in order to emphasise the uncertainty of the dates assigned. See his *Troja*, 1893, p. 86.

Of these the second, sixth, and ninth are by far the most distinct and important. The sixth, which certainly has the best claim of all the successive settlements at Hissarlik to represent Homer's Troy, was practically unknown to Schliemann. Its discovery is foreshadowed in the report (*see* Schuchhardt, *Schliemann's Excavations*, English edition, p. 330 and 349) of his last season's work, but he did not live to follow up the clue. It was left for Dr. Dörpfeld to do so, in 1893 with funds supplied by Madame Schliemann, in 1894 with the help of grants from the German Archæological Institute and from the Imperial *Dispositionsfonds*. When one first sees the enormous walls of this layer, still over 20 feet high and 16 feet thick, with their gates and towers and store-rooms at regular intervals, one asks how it was possible for Schliemann to dig here year after year without striking on some part of them. The reason becomes clear enough when the history and relationship of the *strata* are understood.

The nucleus of the mound at Hissarlik is a knob of rock rising 54 feet above the plain and some 12 feet above the rock of the larger plateau to which it is attached on the south and south-east. That slight difference of level was enough to mark it out as the natural stronghold of the plateau, just as the plateau itself was always the dwelling-place for the tillers of the rich but low-lying plain. It became the acropolis of a long series of villages and towns, beginning with the mud huts of pre-historic man and ending with the stately temple-buildings of the Roman Ilion. A section (such as that given on page 35 of *Troja*, 1893) shows that the first primitive village lay nearly on the rock. Horizontally above it rose the second city—Schliemann's "Homeric Troy"—at first encircling only the top of the rock, but in the course of generations pushing its walls farther and farther out. This and the three following settlements (III.—V.) were burned and rebuilt again and again, and the accumulating *débris* of stones and sun-dried bricks very greatly increased the height and area of the mound. What had been a table-topped rocky spur was now a cone of made soil rising some 95 feet above the plain. Then came the more civilised builders of the sixth, the newly-discovered city, who, wishing to enclose the largest possible area, set their girdling wall low down on the slopes of the cone and laid out their town not on a horizontal plane, like their predecessors, but in con-

centric terraces mounting towards the highest point. So great had been the accumulation of fresh soil over and outside the old defences that this "Mycenæan" town enclosed an area two and a half times as large as "Schliemann's" Troy. In due course the "Mycenæan" city was sacked and burned. It was greater and stronger than any that went before, and great must have been its fall. That, it is suggested, was the siege of which tradition still told, and those the walls that may still have been visible when the poet of the Iliad wrote.

Above the ruins of the sixth city rose layers VII. and VIII., sloping from all sides up the shoulders of the hill and over the Mycenæan terraces, much as the village of Kastri formed a continuous slope above the terraces at Delphi. The latter of these was the Κωμόπολις of Strabo that clustered round a temple of Athene. Lastly, we have layer IX., the Hellenistic temple, and the stately square bordered by colonnades with sides each about 100 yards long, which surrounded it in Roman days. It was necessary to provide a level platform large enough for this quadrangle. This might have been done in two ways—by building up soil behind supporting walls to the level of the hill-top, as was done to prepare a platform for the Parthenon at Athens, or by cutting away the top of the cone, as was actually done at Hissarlik. And here is the explanation of Dr. Schliemann's ill-success. The Roman builders levelled so boldly as to obliterate all traces of Strata VI.—VIII. all over the middle of the hill-top. Dr. Schliemann dug down through the Roman precinct and came almost at once upon pre-historic remains. He found the walls of the second city and followed their course; and as the walls of the sixth city formed a ring considerably outside the smaller *enceinte* of the second, it was not until his last season, when he dug outside the south-western gate of the second city, in the hope of finding the royal tombs, that he stumbled upon unmistakable traces of the Mycenæan stratum. At Hissarlik, as everywhere, he succeeded in the character in which he will long be remembered by Greek and Turk, as the finder of buried gold. But this, the favourite site to which he returned season after season, withheld from him its most precious and least-suspected secret—the walls and towers of the Mycenæan fortress—until a few months before his death in 1890.

The excavations were not renewed until 1893. A part of the outer

wall of the sixth layer was laid bare and astonished the explorers, accustomed to the rudely-built ramparts of small stones which surround the Second City, by its huge blocks smoothly dressed and carefully jointed. It was found to be 16 feet thick, and to present certain peculiarities, which enabled houses and terrace-walls within the circuit to be recognised as belonging to the same period. The most remarkable discovery was the great north-east tower, the lower part of which remains in good preservation to a height of 26 feet. It projects about 25 feet from the wall, and has a front nearly 60 feet wide. The results of this campaign have been fully described in Dr. Dörpfeld's *Troja, 1893*. In the following year it was determined to trace the whole circuit of the wall. The result was surprising; on the north and north-west sides the wall proved to have been wholly destroyed; but from the north-east tower to the south-west face a continuous stretch of 300 mètres was cleared. The gap is estimated at 200 mètres, and may be accounted for by Strabo's* statement that Archaianax built the walls of Sigeion with the stones of Troy. The part which has disappeared is that which faced towards Sigeion, distant five or six miles to the north-west, and also just that which must have remained visible, having a high and steep bank falling away from its foot, long after the accumulation of rubbish had hidden the rest of the walls. That this latter process took place early is proved by the comparative absence of weathering on their surface.

The description of the growth of the hill, which has already been given, will explain some characteristics of their fortifications. Built for the greater part of their course on the *talus* of rubbish which had formed outside the rock, they ran no little risk of settling. Exceptional measures were taken to insure stability. First came a base 16 feet thick and 20 feet high, with a profile-slope, or "batter," of as much as 3 in 10. In places this lower wall slopes so much that one can scramble up it, but further progress would be stopped by the vertical wall, 7 or 8 feet thick and of unknown height, which rose above it, and can still be recognised here and there. These enormous structures contributed not a little to the size and strength of the hill. They were retaining-walls as well as ramparts, binding the accumulated rubbish of ages into a solid whole. Behind them the town rose in terraces

* Strabo, xiii. 599.

propped by walls of similar masonry to its highest point, which was, if anything, higher than the ground-level of the later Roman precinct. Those Roman colonnades could never have been built had not the ground beneath them been thus hooped and tied together. Again and again, in seeking for a sure foundation along the circumference of the hill, the Roman architect has sunk his piers of masonry some 20 feet, until they rested on the Mycenæan ramparts.

Another remarkable characteristic of these walls is the way in which the stones are laid as "headers," not "stretchers," that is to say, their length is turned into the wall, and only the small end shows on the face; an arrangement which in the absence of clamps and mortar was intended to increase the difficulty of extracting single stones. Still more curious is the plan by which the builders enabled their wall to adhere to the contours of the hill, and yet avoided the difficult task of constructing it on a continuous curve. They gave it a polygonal course, and, for some reason difficult to understand, arranged a slight "break" or set-back at each angle. Thus in walking round the hill with the sun one finds that once in every 10 or 15 yards the face of the wall is set back a few inches and resumes its course at a slightly different angle. The transition from one section of straight wall to the next is generally effected by a single stone. The same treatment of the angles appears at Gha, the Mycenæan fortress on Lake Copais, which has lately been investigated by Messrs. de Ridder and Noack, but there the set-back is much greater. What we have at Troy is plainly a reminiscence of an older plan, which may have been adopted with a view to flanking each strip of straight wall, or because it was recognised that the angles are the weakest points, and that a thickening of the wall at the angle serves the same purpose as a buttress. In any case, the modified arrangement found at Hissarlik had ceased to have use or meaning; that it was conventional in the architecture of the time is suggested by its appearing on the inner terrace-walls.

On the south side, where the Acropolis is attached to the lower plateau, the character of the wall changes. Here was solid rock below and only a slight fall in the ground outside; here were the gates, and here attack might be looked for. In consequence the slope of the lower half of the walls is diminished, and the face is so smooth and well-jointed as to merit comparison with good Greek work. The stones used are between 4 and 5 feet long.

The main gateway stands much in the same position as the approaches to the earlier fortress of the Second City, and to the Roman temple precinct. Another farther west was found built up. To the east a narrower entrance is defended by a curving traverse or spur attached to the wall on the left side of the gateway, so as to form a narrow passage, in which an assailant was exposed to a cross fire.

Before these walls towers have been added, apparently one or two generations later, for the ground-level outside can be shown to have risen in the interval. These towers are built of the same large carefully dressed stones as the south-eastern, apparently the latest part of the walls; they show the same "batter" on their outer and side profiles. One large tower defended the main gate; a second contained stores of lime in big *pithoi*, jars like those in which Morgiana hid the Forty Thieves; a third was the great north-east tower already described. Its interior was cleared in the second season, and it proved to have been built out to shelter a well or cistern, which is 14 feet square at its mouth and descended 26 feet into the solid rock. Other wells have been found, but this was the chief source of water-supply. A postern door in the side of this tower enabled people living outside the walls to enter the well-house and draw water without going round by the gate. (This would point to the existence of a lower town on the large plateau, which seems likely *à priori*, on the analogy of Mycenæ, Athens, and Orchomenos, but has yet to be proved.) In time of siege this postern would be blocked up, and in this state it was found. A flight of steps inserted against the north-west side of this tower belong to the Greek period.

The other buildings of the Mycenæan city which survive are, first, a series of store-chambers lined with πίθοι, built, perhaps at the same date as the towers, in what was originally a belt of vacant space running inside the walls. Some of the jars, when unearthed, were found still full of pease or barley. Secondly, several dwelling-houses on the first terrace. These have the simple "μέγαρον" plan, which survived in later temples. No walls of this *stratum* survive more than 40 mètres inwards from the wall.

These buildings can be approximately dated by the presence of imported Mycenæan pottery mixed with the lustrous grey earthenware to which Schliemann formerly gave the odd name of *Lydian*. It must

be remembered that this depends, not on the possibly accidental juxtaposition of a few fragments with pieces of wall, but on careful observations carried on during three seasons; first in 1890, when the association of Mycenæan ware with walls of large dressed stone gave the first clue to the sixth layer, and again during the excavations of 1893 and 1894, which were carried out with exceptional care and skill by a number of trained observers. The following table shows in round numbers how the dimensions of the Acropolis at Hissarlik compare with those of other early fortresses:—

	Circumference.	Area.
(1) Hissarlik, Layer II.	350 m.	8,000 sq. m.
(2) Hissarlik, Layer VI.	500 ,,	20,000 ,,
(3) Tiryns	700 ,,	20,000 ,,
(4) Acropolis of Athens (without Pelasgikon)	700 ,,	25,000 ,,
(5) Mycenæ	900 ,,	30,000 ,,

It remains to quote Dr. Dörpfeld's conclusions.* They are:—

(1.) That the sixth layer represents a great fortress with many large buildings inside and an exceptionally strong enclosing wall:

(2.) That this city flourished in the Mycenæ period, and, consequently, has the best claim to be the Pergamos of Ilion, sung by Homer:

(3.) That the much older fortress of the second layer existed in pre-Mycenæan times, and was several times destroyed long before the time of the Trojan war.

"Non semel Ilios
Vexata."

From the earliest times, lying as it did in the path of coasting ships, this fertile plain must have offered an irresistible temptation to Greeks from the more barren western mainlands and islands. Whether or no the poet of the Iliad knew Hissarlik, his description of Ilion is not so unlike as it once seemed. The traveller of to-day sees the "high tower" and the "polished walls" from far off, and knows that the ground-level of the upper terraces was probably quite 100 feet above the plain. One may fairly suppose that in the epic, where everything was drawn on a heroic scale, the size and height of the fortress was proportioned to the strength and numbers of the combatants. Apart from

* *Troja*, 1893, p. 12. *Cf. Athenische Mittheilungen*, 1895, p. 380 ff., plate ix.

this exaggeration, a belt of walls and towers 40 feet high, with a steep descent of 40 feet more to a quite level plain, makes a very impressive fortress. It may not be *ὀφρυόεσσα* nor *αἰπεινή* to our eyes, but those who have camped on the hill-top say that it is of all places *ἠνεμόεσσα*. And do we not hear more of the strength and beauty of the wall that was built *εὐρύ τε καὶ μάλα καλὸν ἵν' ἄρρηκτος πόλις εἴη* than of natural precipices that guarded the city?

Travellers will continue, no doubt, to join with their visit to Hissarlik a journey to the more romantic scenery of the Balidagh. But the landscape seen from Hissarlik is not without its charm; one must stand on the hill to realise how fitting a stage it makes for the drama of the Iliad. By far its most striking features are the two mountain ranges from which Zeus and Poseidon watched the battles in the plain, to the south-east the peaks and snowy slopes of Ida, to the north-west Phengari, the great mountain of Samothrace, towering in the clouds above the lower hills of Imbros. To the west Tenedos is conspicuous above the oak groves, and from the foot of the hill to the Hellespont stretches a grassy plain, broken only by two slight undulations. Along the right bank of the Mendera, fringed as of old with tamarisks, are hundreds of grazing horses, watched by a single mounted herdsman, the only human being in sight. On the other side is the stony plateau of the Roman Ilium; a great scar in its rim represents the Roman theatre. Under foot are the nine layers of the Acropolis. It is a scene that might provoke reflections like those which Sulpicius (Cic. ad Fam. iv. 5)* records for the benefit of Cicero: "Cœpi egomet mecum sic cogitare—Hem! nos homunculi indignamur si quis nostrûm interiit aut occisus est? Quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidûm cadavera projecta jaceant."

* *Cic. ad Fam.* iv. 5.

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.

The Two Temples at Rhamnus. By Mr. Ernest Gardner.

Plate III. is intended to show the present appearance of the two temples at Rhamnus, after their complete excavation by the Greek Archaeological Society. The plans and architectural details of the temples were published in the *Antiquities of Attica* (plates to chapters vi. and vii.) by the Society of Dilettanti; but the excavations made by their expedition must have been of a very slight nature, as they did not discover the sculptures now placed in the National Museum at Athens, and published in the *Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1891, Plates IV, IX. The temples being so near together, the angle between their axes is plainly visible, and thus they offer the clearest example of the varying orientation to which Mr. Penrose has devoted such an interesting study.

THE END.

PRINTED BY J. S. VIRTUE AND CO., LIMITED, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

Valley of Uranâ.

Valley of Marathona.

PLAIN OF MARATHON, FROM THE TUMULUS.

MARATHON: THE TUMULUS.

TEMPLES AT RHAMNUS.

R/O/R 7/81
L/S/S
1500
(1-15)
1894-5 — 1908-
K4 C.3